REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,114—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 46	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1878.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 30th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander Wm. Baxter, on SATURDAY, the 27th April 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on TUESDAY, the 30th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May 29
•RYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At fortnightly intervals.
•SPEKE HALL	2,700	350	
•WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.
For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

• These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,277	424	At fortnightly intervals.
ITALIA	2,245	424	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool .... " 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.
For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	29th April
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th do.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(s)	GEELONG	1835	250	C. Frazer	31st do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	29th April.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	13th May.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th "
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart.	24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)...... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... " 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th " "

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-3
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne / First Class, Cologne to London.	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATALANTA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE.

THE LEVERRIER (Extra Steamer) from LIVERPOOL has ARRIVED, and CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

Consignees are also specially requested to note that all CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this steamer must be passed by the Captain before her departure, otherwise they will not be entertained.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay on Company's affairs, I have appointed Messrs. F. MURAGLIA and DARASHAW SORABJEE, JOINTLY to act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION, commencing from the 1st May next, until further notice.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay, I have appointed Mr. F. MURAGLIA to act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION, commencing from the 1st May 1878, until further notice.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
The "Italia" (in Genoa) Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
The "Helvetia" in St. Gall (Switzerland) Marine Insurance Co., Ld.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb. Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE	1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE	1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

WE are PREPARED to GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT to our Constituents available at Suez, Alexandria, Aleppo, Malta, and other ports mentioned in our Circular Letter of Judication.

KING, KING & Co.

April 25, 1878.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SURGEON to proceed in the S. S. ASSYRIA to England, leaving Kurrachee on 4th May, 1878. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 19th April 1878.

HOTELS.

GARBUT HOTEL.
GARBUT HALL, MATHERAN.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant view. BRANCH of the POONA HOTEL. BAZAR SUPPLIES received direct from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season :—

Cama Cottage .... Rs. 500
Keepsake .... " 350

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,

ITALIAN OPERA,
SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1878.

FOR THE JOINT BENEFIT OF
SIGNORE TREBBI & ORLANDI.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
SELECTIONS FROM IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Cavatina .... Signor Marrucco.
Aria della Calunia .... Signor Della Torre.
Cavatina .... Signora Trebbi.
Duetto .... Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco.

PART II.
SELECTIONS FROM IL TROVATORE.

Grand Scena e Duetto .... Signora Orlandi and Signor Colombana.
Miserere .... Signora Trebbi and Signor Colombana.
Duetto .... "Ai nostri Monti" .... Signora Orlandi and Signor Colombana.

PART III.

Duetto Crispino e la Comare .... Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco.
Serenata del Faust .... Signor Della Torre.
Terzetto dei I'Lombardi .... Signora Trebbi, Signor Colombana and Signor Della Torre.

PIANOFORTE .... MR. J. LOCKE GRAY

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 4
Stalls .... " 3
Gallery .... " 2
Pit .... " 1

Plan of Dress Circle at SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on FRIDAY, the 3rd May 1878, at ½ past 5 p.m., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1877.

The attendance of Donors, Members and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

JAMES McCABE'S GOLD WATCHES.

JOHN JONES' SILVER WATCHES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of RUTTONVAHOW, widow of THUCKER RUNCHOREDAS MEGHJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

THUCKER IBJEE VISRAM and THUCKER DAMJEE JADOWJEE .... Applicants.

AN APPLICATION has been made to this Honorable Court on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for GRANT of PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the above-named RUTTONVAHOW, widow of THUCKER RUNCHOREDAS MEGHJEE, deceased, to the above-named applicants, THUCKER IBJEE VISRAM and THUCKER DAMJEE JADOWJEE, the Executors therein nominated and appointed. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of April 1878.

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Applicants' Attornies.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

ALEX. ALLAN

BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING, FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING, FANCY DRESS SHIRTS, BEST QUALITY, AND GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste :

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
FORT AND BYCULLA.

Now Ready,

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

BY REDNOR.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a COMPETENT IMPORT and INDENT CLERK ; should have some influence with dealers. Apply M. B., care of this Paper.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for a general business in Bombay. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to X., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

FOR SALE, a good Teak-built Copper-fastened Steam LAUNCH. Apply to PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Viegas Slip Company, Mazagon.

TO LADIES—MRS. MEDLEY has received her ENGLISH STOCK of GOODS per S. S. HINDUSTAN. Ladies are invited to inspect the same.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON and PAIR of Australian HORSES with harness complete, the property of Dr. Hughes. Apply for view to W. G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE at Vehar, &c. about 2 lacs Bundles of Hay, to be removed by the purchaser. Apply to Mr. Anundrao Hurishunkur, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR SALE, a Grey blood ARAB, about 14 2, stands fire. To be seen at Mr. Abdool Rahimon's stables, Byculla. Price Rs. 900.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English-maker), together with a Hardworking Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette.*

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale ; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette.*

A LARGE QUANTITY of STONE-BALLAST or NEERUM is on SALE at the PORT TRUST BUNDER, SEWREE. Purchasers to apply at Mr. Ruttonsey Goculdass' place of business, No. 20, Khand Bazar, Mandvie.

BOARD and LODGING—Accommodation is available for 2 or 3 Gentlemen in a large Upper-Storied House in the Fort, with a respectable family, very homely. Apply by letter to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 13 As, WHOLE 12 As. SWISS CONDENSED MILK, direct imported, 8 As. per tin, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS :
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality :
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce :

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks :
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS, DRESSING BAGS AND CASES, SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks :
STATIONERY :
Purses, Pocket Books, Card cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes ; Pomades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's' Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

JAMS ! JAMS ! ! JAMS ! ! !

A. D. JACKSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

FRESH arrival of Johnson's TASMANIAN "JAMS" selling off at reduced price. Cash Annas 7 per tin, or Rs. 5 per dozen. Catalogue of Stores posted free on application.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"CAVITE BRANDS"
In all Sizes.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.
"LONDRES."
Neuberg's Own.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"PRINCIPES"—"FAVORITAS" "REGALIAS."
CHOICE SELECTED.
"DAWSON'S PRIME," "THOMPSON'S PRIME," "NONPAREILS."

PONDICHERRIES, BURMAHS,
&c., &c.,
All specially Prepared and Selected.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Mixture of the Day,
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,"
Fresh and Fragrant.

WILL'S BIRD'S EYE.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED.
14 Brands to Select From.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously Fresh.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT.
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)
28, MEADOW STREET.

LIST OF BUNGALOWS TO LET ON MALABAR HILL AND BREACH CANDY.

			Rent Rs.
Bungalow No.	28		100
Ditto	29	just vacated by L. Reid, Esq.	100
Ditto	30		75
Ditto	57	just vacated by Lieut. Col. Hall	200
Ditto	70	opposite to A. F. Turner, Esq.	150
Ditto	71	Furnished	175
Ditto	95	just vacated by George Manson, Esq.	150
Ditto	96	formerly occupied by Rienzi Walton, Esq.	200
Ditto	97	do. J. A. Cassels, Esq.	150
Ditto	99	do. M. Balfour, Esq.	225
Ditto	118	do. J. Rich, Esq.	150
Ditto	130 and 130 A.		150 and 250
Ditto	131		175
Ditto	132	formerly occupied by J. C. De Augiar, Esq.	100
Ditto	134	do. C. Montogomorow, Esq.	150
Ditto	144	just vacated by Forbes, Esq.	200
Ditto	148	do. C. F. Farran, Esq.	200
Ditto	175	do. Bickerdike, Esq.	200
Ditto	218	formerly occupied by D. S. Kemp, Esq.	200
Two Furnished Houses			225 and 150

BREACH CANDY.

The Bungalow just vacated by J. Pearson, Esq.	"	150
Ditto do. A. Hubibbhoy, Esq.	"	250

The undersigned has also got a complete List of Houses to let on Tardeo, Byculla, Mazagon, Middle Colaba, Grant Road, Chowpatty and Sewree. Also Houses for Offices and Residences in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and all other parts in Fort, too numerous to advertise in detail. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
28, MEADOW STREET.

FOR SALE, an UPPER-STORIED PUCCA-BUILT HOUSE in Love Lane, Mazagon. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING, APRIL 27TH.

ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, OR THE DEATH OF BLACK BESS.

2,500 RUPEES

TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN GIFTS TO THE PATRONS THIS AFTERNOON & EVENING.

LAST NIGHT OF TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, OR THE DEATH OF BLACK BESS.

DICK TURPIN .... MR. S. O. KINGSLEY

REMEMBER THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

NOTICES.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale, Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale, of Bombay ; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M. D., Sale ; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale and Bombay.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1877.
2. To pass the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ending respectively on the 30th June 1877 and 31st December 1877.
3. To appoint two Directors in places of those who are retiring but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 513 OF 1877.

JAMSETJEE DORABJEE NAIGAMWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

CHANJIBHOY DADABHOY MISTREE, of Bombay, Parsee, residing on the Breach Candy Road, in the said Town and Island of Bombay .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, bearing date the Thirty-first day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one Lot on the premises before GEORGE HOUGHTON FARRAN, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigamwalla and Chanjibhoy Dadabhoy Mistree or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or oart or cocoanut garden, being part and portion of an oart commonly called or known by the name of Motty Churney, on which the said Chanjibhoy Dadabhoy has since built a house situate on the south side of Churney Road at Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 131, and now under No. 136, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 45, and bounded as follows :—viz., on or towards the north by the Churney Road, on or towards the south by property formerly belonging to Heerabai, widow of Eduljee Dorabjee, and now belonging to Nanabhoy Bhikhajee Mistree, on or towards the east by the Girgaum Road otherwise known as Breach Candy Road, and on or towards the west by a house formerly belonging to Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Khumbata, and now belonging to Pestonjee Pallonjee Seegunporia, which said piece or parcel of land was formerly in the occupation of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and is now in the occupation of the said Chanjibhoy Dadabhoy.

The above premises are subject to an annual payment to Government of Annas Ten and Pies Three for Pension and Tax.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner and at the office of Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, in Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of March 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

Messrs. JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Plaintiff Attorneys.

COCONADA CIGARS ! ! !

ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
(ESTABLISHED 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any *Indian Port.*

Price list and further particulars furnished on application

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST AFFECTUAL REMEDY IS DATURA TATULA, prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them and all

CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS. Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES, OF VARIOUS SIZES, FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY TH WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

G.'S LINIMENT.

An Infallible Remedy for the Speedy Cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases on HORSES, DOGS AND CATTLE.

THIS LINIMENT has now become widely known as an INFALLIBLE CURE for Parasites Mange and other Skin diseases among Horses, Dogs and Cattle, and no owner should neglect having a supply on hand, as a few applications invariably remove the disease at the same time restore the Hair. An unprecedented number of testimonials have been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success : among them may be quoted :—

"Both Grey Hounds are now quite well. I can strongly recommend this preparation."—Sd. W. H. D. M.

"It is indeed a great boon."—Sd. S. J. J.

"I cannot too strongly recommend the Ointment."—Sd. T T Lieut.-Col.

"It is a most wonderful remedy."—Sd. F. W. S.

"After three or four days the skin becomes clear and smooth."—Sd. R. W.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a large FURNISHED BUNGALOW on MALABAR HILL, with a good Flower [illegible] and Gas. Apply BOMONJEE EDULJEE & Co., 1, Oak [illegible]

NOTICES.

BOMANJEE EDULJEE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, 1, OAK LANE, FORT,

UNDERTAKE Purchasing and Selling of Landed Properties and Petty Contracts, such as, Repairs, Removals, &c. Negotiates Mortgages and Advances on good Personal Securities. Buys and Sells Horses, Carriages and Furniture to Order. Arranges Partnerships and safe Investments in LUCRATIVE CONCERNS. Supply and employ Servants, &c., &c., &c. at moderate Commission.

N. B.—No Commission shall be charged to Houseowners.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES, European or Eurasian, for general service in this Department as SIGNALLERS, will be held in Bombay on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo. For particulars, apply to the ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of this office, or to the TELEGRAPH MASTERS at POONA and SECUNDRABAD.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1878.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,

ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE SHOULD CALL AT

THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR.

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 308 OF 1877.

KESSOWJEE NAIK, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, having his place of business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

MEMON MAHOMED HAJEE ALLY, of Bombay, Cutchee Mahomedan Inhabitant, having his place of business at Nagdavy Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of April 1877, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant should, on or before the 17th day of October 1877, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 38,482-1-9 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment. And in default of the said Defendant paying to the said Plaintiff such principal, interest, and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction in such lots as he may think fit the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say (*inter alia*),

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at or near Dadur Road, otherwise called Mahim Road, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-two square yards, be the same a little, more, or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 482 and 482, which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Noorbhai, wife of Hajee Sullamon Hajee Jinna, on or towards the south by the property of Domingos De Cruz, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the property of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thucker Jairam Hurry, and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally. The revenue payable to Government in respect of the said property is Re. 0-7-1.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dadur, near Mahim, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and facing the said Mahim Road, on the south side thereof, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2[illegible]1, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70 and 71 ; and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Bhawoo Dwaikajee, on or towards the west by the property of Mungis Gowar, on or towards the north by the property of Maria Dias Jose de Silva and Pascoal de Silva, and on or towards the south by the Mahim Road leading at Naigaum Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Nowrojee Manockjee and are now in the occupation of the said Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally and his tenants. The revenue payable to Government in respect of the said property is Rs. 6-2-3.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate at or near Dadur, on the south side of public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 570 and 570, and containing by admeasurement eleven hundred and two square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the batty ground of Gopal Luxumon Thakore, and partly by the batty ground of Dhinnaga Purshia Thakore, on or towards the west by the batty ground of Vittoo Dama Thakore, on or towards the north by the batty ground of Mungia Dhacoo Thakore, and on or towards the south partly by the batty ground of Gopal Luxumon Thakore, and partly by the public road from Bombay to Mahim, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Memon Hajee Arab Hamud, and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally. The revenue payable to Government in respect of the property is Rs. 0-10-4 per annum And whereas default has been made by the Defendant in such payment as aforesaid

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT ON SATURDAY, the 27th day of April 1878, at the time undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

Lot No. 4 above-mentioned will be sold on the premises at 3½ o'clock p.m.

Lot No. 5 above-mentioned will be sold on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m.

Lot No. 2 above-mentioned will be sold on the premises at 4½ o'clock p.m.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff or Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of March 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 26th April 1878.

The political advices received to-day have tended still further to unsettle people's minds respecting the position, and now the feeling in commercial circles is as much in favour of war as it was yesterday towards peace, and the various markets have been affected accordingly. At the same time there is nothing new of a tangible character, and until we have something of the kind it is generally felt that it is only a waste of time speculating as to the alternate result.

The commercial telegrams of yesterday's date indicate nothing of a special nature, but where any movement is apparent it is of a less favourable character. Consols are still quoted at 94⅜, but French Rentes have receded from 109¾ to 109¼, and although arrival quotations for Wheat are unchanged, Seeds are firmer, Calcutta Rapeseed both on the spot and to arrive being quoted 3d. per quarter higher.

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every respect.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported dull, and Reuter reports the Cotton Market in Liverpool as closing with a limited business, Surats in favour of buyers. The day's sails were estimated at 10,000 bales, and spot prices were unchanged throughout, nor can we learn from private sources that arrivals were in any way altered. The market undoubtedly rests to a great extent on the out-turn of the political situation, but in addition to the uncertainty therein involved we have the strike amongst the Lancashire operatives and the continued heavy receipts at the American ports, of themselves depressing influences of undoubted importance.

Yesterday's telegram from New York does not quote Futures, but ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 10⅞ cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	3,000	3,000	3,000
Six days' „	28,000	23,000	23,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,037,000	3,801,000	3,911,000

The weekly return of the Bank of England is a shade more favourable. The Reserve has increased by £200,000, while Discounts are less by £900,000, although there is a reduction in Bullion of £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 32 15-16 to 34½ per cent., and although Reuter does not quote the rate of discount in the open market, we may infer that the tendency is at all events no stronger.

Yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton is reported as bringing £10,000 in Silver and £100,000 in Gold for Bombay. The former is too small to be of any account, but the remittance of Gold is significant, especially as it is generally reported that next week's steamer is likely to bring a further important remittance. This may be taken as mainly the result of the demand for the precious metals existing amongst the natives to which we alluded a few days ago, and so long as things remain so unsettled as they now are we may look for a further development of the demand.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 53⅞d. to 54d. per oz., a partial decline of ⅛.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been weaker, inasmuch as the Banks have come out as buyers of private bills at a decline of 1-16d. from yesterday's rates. For Bank Paper, however, there is no actual change, showing that there is no indication of any very important fall. Even at the decline there are, nevertheless, very few bills offering, and it is evident that the state of trade and general opinion are equally in favour of lower figures. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8 11-16d.		per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 9d.		
Credits, 3 „ „ ...1s. 8 15-16d.		„
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9d.		„
Sovereigns, each ....Rs. 12.		

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight at ⅞ per cent. discount nominal.

Government Paper to-day has felt the effect of the less favourable political telegrams from Home. There is perhaps a slightly steadier feeling at the close, but in the middle of the day there were numerous sellers but few buyers at a decline of ⅛ to ¼ per cent from the highest rates touched yesterday. We now quote:—Fours, Rs. 93½ to Rs. 93¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 92¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅜.

The Share Market to-day has been dull with few changes in prices. For Bank, Press, and Land Shares our rates are all nominally the same as quoted yesterday, but Spinning and Weaving Cos. have been less firmly held, and we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Alexandra, Rs. 15 in Alliance and Rs. 5 in Broach Mills, Colaba, Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit.

Cotton remains an exceedingly dull market. Full rates are still being paid for ready parcels to cover April shipment, but owing to the high rates ruling up-country there are few sellers of forward delivery at anything like reasonable prices. In Dhollera especially the most absurd quotations prevail as compared with Home rates for arrivals, and it is not going too far to say that the season is now very near at an end so far as regards fresh business. We quote now for May delivery as follows:—

Good Oomra	Rs. 192	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	„ 184	„	„
G. F. do	„ 178	„	„
Fair do	„ 160	„	„
Good Dhollera.........	„ 200	„	„
F. G. F. do	„ 195	„	„
G. F. do	„ 190	„	„
Good Ginned Dharwar ...	„ 195	„	„

Seeds are quiet but firm at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8 for Linseed and Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-12 for Guzerat Rapeseed.

Freights are firm but no higher, and the market practically depends upon Government requirements for transport purposes. For Liverpool by steamer £1-12-6 is said to have been paid for some small lots for immediate shipment, but £1-10 is the real quotation and by sail £1-5 per ton. For Havre relets by steamer have been done to-day at £2, and for Marseilles we quote £1-12-6, Trieste and Venice £1-15 per ton payable here.

Piece Goods remain quiet at unaltered prices. The demand continues slow without sign of immediate improvement.

For Coals there has been rather more demand to-day to arrive, but not at any higher rates, and we have not heard of fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c.	635
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	108
Bank of Madras.........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited...............	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	109
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,125
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	880
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	583
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	535
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	435
Indian Press Co.........	1,000	350	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	425
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	362	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	,250	50 do	1,300
French Press Co........	300	500	all	40 do	340
Imperial Press Co......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	805
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..................	1,125	400	350	40 do	300
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld-.....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,060
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co....................	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	480

*Per Share for the half-year

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th April 1878.

Open 1,268¼ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,14,253	0	0
Merchandise	5,51,705	0	0
Telegraph	1,330	0	0
Total Rs......	6,67,288	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¼ miles ....Total Rs......	6,84,157	13	0
Decrease....................................	16,869	13	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Norris, 1,155 tons, Commander J. G. Barston, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

The ship Victoria Cross, 1,262 tons, Commander H. Olmin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool and Holyhead, with a cargo of 1,·06 tons coals.

The steam ship Alabama, 1,165 tons, Commander W. Humphries, will sail to-day for Hull with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Morris, Mr. L. Morris, Sergt and Mrs. Davidson.

The ship Cape St Vincent, 1,422 tons, Commander J. C. Prout, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 31st December, with a cargo of 1,936 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The barque Queen of the Age, 757 tons, Commander C. R. Cooper, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Mauritius, 19th March, with a cargo of 13,382 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Mael Eilau, 1,080 tons, Commander D Pritchard, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst, from Sunderland, 7th December, with a cargo of 1,642 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Killick, Nixon & Co.

DEPARTURES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's steam ship Siam, 1,718 tons, Commander G. N. Hector, sailed yesterday for Melbourne, &c, with H M's Mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr J W Ward, Mr. Geo. Appleby, Mrs Forbes, Miss Forbes, Mr and Mrs Frank Weston, Mrs Barrow and 3 children and Mr. Leggatt. For King George Sound—Mr. Powell Lery and a gentlemen. For Galle—Mrs. Genter and two children.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Queen of the Age...	Cooper	Mauritius, Mar 19.
	Mael Eilau	Pritchard	Sunderland, Dec 7.
26	Victoria Cross	Olmin	Liverpool, Dec 14.
	Cape St. Vincent ...	Prout.........	Glasgow, Dec 31.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Siam (s)	Hector	Melbourne, &c.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Alabama, Humphries, for Hull.
Ship Norris, Barstow, for Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hindostan, for Aden, Suez, &c.
Steamer Harald Haarfager, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

22 Chinsurah (s).........Gavin........... Bombay, Mar 30.
Duke of Argyll (s)...Naib ....Point de Galle, April 17.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.

23 Malwa (s)............ .... London.
C. of Cambridge (s).. .... London.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Malwa, for Calcutta:—From Madras—Mrs John Pope and infant, Major Strutt, Mr Probyn Capt, Wintle Capt Salkeld and Mr Ferguson.

Per s s Dorunda, to London, April 24:—From Madras—Cap. and Mrs Grove and 2 children, Messrs Gordon, Slater Tent nell, Rev and Mr Hard, Mrs Heelis, Miss Bowden, Miss Cowling, Mr and Mrs Target and Miss Priestly, and Mr George.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 26.

From Liverpool.

Sicily s—35 kegs iron nuts and 5 kegs iron nails, Khimjee Jewa.

From London.

Strathleven s—10 casks safety fuse, M M Mody and Co; 250 kegs red lead, Tespall Cama.

From Glasgow.

Macedonia s—582 pieces iron pipes, Hussonally Cassumjee.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—40 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co.
Australia s—55 cases vermouth, C Bounevialle and Co.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—75 cases brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 26.

For Liverpool.

Merionett—1,281¼ cwts myrabollams, Govindram Dwarkadass; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jewabhoy Ahmedbhoy; 69 bags myrabollams, Joseph Soares.
Thomasina McLellan—600 cwts sursee seed, Oodowjee Natha; 296 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy; 100 bales cotton, P Hurjee.
Ardencluthа—5 cases peacock feathers, Nagindass Fackirbhoy; 61½ cwts myrabollams, Romington and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 22 bales hides and skins, Mahamoodbhoy Abdoola and Co.
Albula s—55 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 18 bales wool, Cooverjee Rowjee; 85 bales wool, Kessowjee Peonja; 50 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 70 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 23 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 250 bundles myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff; 200 bags myraballams, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 250 bags seeds, D Pallonjee Cama.

For London.

Hindostan s—8 bales carpets, Choonilall Munmowandass; 6 bundles carpets Tyabjee and Co; 115 cwts dry ginger, Morarjee Natha; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 251 bags coffee, P and O Co; 917 bags and cases coffee, and 64 bags and cases ginger, P and O Company; 111 bags and cases ginger, P and O Co; 56 bags and cases ginger, James Mackintosh and Co.

For Havre.

W H Cannor—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Lockhart and Co.
Palm s—11 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 162 bags coffee Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia

For Marseilles.

St. Olaf s—4,540 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 5,001 cwts rape seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Khiva s—225 cwts coffee, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 282 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers.
Arabia s—999 cwt gingelly seed and 858 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Khiva s—50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Trieste.

Khiva s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co

For Genoa.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Bremerhaven.

Orthis s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Calcutta.

Mahratta s—100 bales cotton, Nursey Poonsey.

For Yokohama.

Thibet s—10 bales twist, Framjee Dinshawjee.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—19½ cwts sharkfins and 11 cwts fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Allaudinbhoy; 15 cwts fishmaws and 6¼ cwts sharkfins and 4 cwts gonda horns, Currumbhoy Ebram; 10 bales twist, Merwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 13 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 50 bales twist, S N Talatee; 47 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 20 bales twist, H J M Abdool Khaluck; 10 bales twist, Elias Ally; 125 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 16 chests opium, E J Abraham; 125 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 87 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 30 cwts sandalwood, S N Talatee; 45 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 20 bales twist and 1 case stones, Ebram Noordin and Co; 75 bales twist, The Prince of Wales S and W Co; 93 bales twist, D Sassoon and 57 chests opium E D Sassoon; 17 chests opium H E Ellias.

For Shanghai.

Thibet s—52 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 37 chests opium, E J Abraham; 13 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 11 chests opium, M S Gubay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·817
Temperature of the Air..........................	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........................	78·4
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).	77·9
General Direction of wind..........NNW, NNE, ENE, E,	WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours..........................	273.

HIGH COURT.—April 27.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

534-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee vs Sadooba Sadoojee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
703-76—Pestonjee K—Perozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomed Ally Abdool Ally—Lynch and Tobin.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boolakidass vs Joravermul Heemutram and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
415-77—Jefferson and P—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co Ld—Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Long Causes.

666-77—Fletcher and S—Aga Mahomed Jaffer S vs Aga Mahomed Bucker S.
791-77—Cragie, Lynch and Owen—Muljee Purshotum vs Cassidas Pranjeewandass and another—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
575-77—In person (a pauper)—Sindee Kurreemani Goolam Ally vs Memon Abdoola Allaruki—A F Turner.
77-78—Bhaishunker N—Narrotumdass Bappoo and others vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday vs Cassumboy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
87-78—Bhaishunker N—Bhaishett Trikumlal vs Baljee Crishnanath and others.
88-78—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co, Ld vs Desai Nagurjee M—Rimington, H and C.
94-78—Prescot and W—A Renaud vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Rimington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and Winter—Alphanse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubhram—Rimington H and C.
113-78—Macfarlane and G—Marwadi Pacha Teja vs Memon Ebraham Oosman—Bharshunker N—Summary Suit.
621-77—M H Khan—Chabaldass Wallabdass and others vs Lalbhai Vullubhai—Fletcher and S.
660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshall and others.—Prescot and W and Ardaseer and H.
753-77—Shapurjee and T—Huridass Valjee vs Dewkavahoo alias Megbai—Shamrao P.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 23.

Brine, Lt Col, Bl N I, on leave, from Agra.

April 24.

Fagan, Capt, By Attd Comt Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Hennell, Capt, By 5th N L I, on sick leave, from Poona.
Macpherson, Brig Genl, Bl Staff, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.

April 25.

Tanner, Lt Col, By 2nd Belooch, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Bishop, Lt, By 2-11th Regt, on duty from Poona.
Faulnothee, Lt, By 2-11th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Pintnell, Lt, By Queen's, on duty, from Poona.
Barman, Capt, By 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poona.
Hicks, Lt, By Royal Artillery, on leave, from Matheran.

April 26.

Stock Frank, Capt, By Sappers, on duty, from Kirkee.
Wilson, Surgeon, A M D, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—April 26.

Winter, 2nd Lt, Bl 62nd Regt, to join, to Morar.
Raid, Capt, Ms 44th Regt, to join, to Burmah.
Burnett, 2nd Lt, By M D Batty, 17th Regt, to join, to Mhow.

April 26.

Tenner, Lt Col, By 2nd Belooch, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 18.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut Colonel Ross to officiate as Commandant. Major Mitford, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command. Captain Eardley-Wilmot to be Squadron Commander. Captain Morrison, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander. Lieut Peyton, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer.

19th Bengal Lancers—Lieut Gordon, 72nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

3rd N. I.—Surgeon Daphtary to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

8th N I—Lieut Sparling, 67th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

16th N I—Captain J T Whish, Wing Officer, to retain the appointment of Quartermaster, on completion of his five years' tenure of office, no subaltern officer being available.

Captain E W Nash, R A, is directed to proceed from Nowgong to Benares, for duty with D Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, at that station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut Colonel and Brevet Colonel Wilkinson, R H A, to Mussoorie, from 6th April to 6th October, on medical certificate.

22nd Foot—2nd Lieut Ussher, to Naini Tal, for four months, on medical certificate.

63rd Foot—Lieut C T Reay, 38th N I, to Calcutta, from 20th April to 20th July, to study the native language.

Staff Corps—Colonel J Marquis, to Mussoorie, from 15th April to 31st October, on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL & MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon........................ 2nd, 5h. 41·6m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
April. Sat. 27	......	5 37	6 19	8 17 m 8 26 a	2 16 m 2 1 a
Sun. 28	Low Sunday.	5 36	6 19	9 12 m 9 10 a	2 53 m 3 9 a
Mon. 29	......	5 36	6 19	9 55 m 9 46 a	3 2 m 3 52 a
Tues. 30	......	5 35	6 20	10 28 m 10 16 a	4 4 m 4 26 a
May. Wed. 1	English Mail expected.	5 34	6 20	11 0 m 10 44 a	4 32 m 4 59 a
Th. 2	......	5 34	6 20	11 33 m 11 14 a	5 0 m 5 32 a
Fri.	......	5 33	6 21	0 6 a	5 31 m 6 3 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LAND—April 26th, at Upper Colaba, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Land, M. D., Army Medical Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOFFATT—April 23rd, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. A. C. Moffatt, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.
PAXTON—April 21st, at Jutogh, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Paxton, of a son.
THOMPSON—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Alexander Thomson, of a daughter.
WILLS—April 19th, at Howrah, the wife of George Wills, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRANKLIN—At Lucknow, on Easter Sunday, Ethel Watson, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, aged 1 year.
GROSE—At Lucknow, on Easter Sunday, William John Boyd, youngest child of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Grose, aged 1 year.
OTTMANN—April 22nd, at Madras, A. F. Ottmann, Pensioned Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., aged 70 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

If Austria would but frankly enter into an alliance with England, there might still be no war, for Russia, which hesitates to confront England alone, would feel the hopelessness of a contest against England and Austria united, and would at once make ample concessions. But General Ignatieff must have obtained a promise at Vienna from the Emperor that, if he did not act with Russia, he would not act against her; and this promise will no doubt be kept till England has shown by feats of arms that she is a more desirable ally than Russia. England will, therefore, be isolated at first so far as action is concerned, though she will receive from most of the European Powers a large allowance of that moral support which she has herself so plentifully bestowed on other nations during the last twenty years, and of which she will now be able to appreciate the real value. The formidable character of the enterprise she is, in these circumstances, about to undertake, cannot be exaggerated. No doubt, Lord Beaconsfield's Government has prepared its own plans, and is fully aware of the cost of executing them; but the outside world may be pardoned for its stupidity in failing to understand a policy which has forced Turkey to become the reluctant ally of Russia, and which keeps England halting on the brink of a declaration of war while Russian troops are ruthlessly suppressing, in Bulgaria and Macedonia, an insurrection which would have been most serviceable to an invading army. It is certain that, if the Government were not bent on going to war, it would not have ordered the despatch of an Indian expedition. Not only, however, has no declaration of war yet been made, but no *ultimatum* even has been formulated, stating in distinct and well-defined terms a reasonable cause for the outbreak of hostilities. The settled purpose of the Government is clear enough from its refusal to be beguiled by Prince Bismarck into discussing the results of the war generally in connection with the revision of the Treaty of Paris, and its determination to have the Treaty, the whole Treaty, and nothing but the Treaty of San Stefano, as the text of any discussions at a European Congress; yet even the failure of this last attempt at mediation does not provoke from Lord Beaconsfield an immediate challenge to Russia to withdraw her troops from Roumelia; and, like the Duchess of Teck, the world must be puzzled to know what he is waiting for. He cannot retreat; why, then, does he not advance? He would not, of course, send out an expedition from England without having previously secured the consent of Parliament; but there is barely time left to receive a reply to an *ultimatum* before Parliament reassembles.

The world has it on the authority of Tennyson that "never morning wore to evening but "some heart did break," and, seeing that this is one of the inexorable laws of nature which afflict poor humanity, it is not to be wondered at that the Bombay Volunteers are already having their troubles. They have recently been in as severe a tempest as has probably ever disturbed the contents of a tea-pot, but we are thankful to say that they have emerged from it in comparative safety, though they seem to have had a narrow escape from total shipwreck if we are to believe one of the officers who was caught in the storm. The cause of the Euroclydon is easily told, and it is another example of what dire commotions from small beginnings spring. A person,—an anonymous person,—who signs himself "Scrutator," wrote a letter to our local contemporary about the condition of the Volunteer Corps. He was very severe and ill-natured about many things. He seemed to have written under the influence of some bodily ailment—perhaps owing to indigestion his bosom's lord would not sit lightly on its throne, or perhaps his liver had become so distempered as to affect his temper, or perhaps he had quarrelled with his wife; at all events, whatever was the matter with him, he succeeded in writing a very ill-natured letter. Perhaps there are more "Scrutators" than one in the field, because we have received several effusions very closely resembling his in style and temper, but always put them in the waste-paper basket, as it did not seem to us that the publication of carping, snarling criticisms could do any good to a movement which is deserving of the most loyal and thorough support the community can give it. "Scrutator" enumerated the duties of Volunteers very clearly, but his sincerity might have been judged of by the editor who thought it discreet and fair to publish the letter if he had just compared the conclusion of it with its commencement. The Volunteer, says "Scrutator," must be prepared to sacrifice a very large portion of his time to his duties. He must be prepared to fall into the ranks and to submit to strict discipline and order. He must be prepared to fall into the ranks and to submit to strict discipline and obedience. And so on. But after saying all this—after laying stress upon the fact that a Volunteer must be prepared to observe strict discipline—this precious sample of a gentleman soldier advised all the Bombay Volunteers to remain away entirely from drills and parades of all kinds, and at some future date to resign. Such advice as this was sufficient to show the character of the whole letter, and if we do not wholly regret that it did not meet the fate it deserved—that is, the limbo of the waste-paper basket—it is only because it has been the means of drawing forth a complete expression of confidence in the officers and proving that there does exist a genuine spirit of *camaraderie* throughout the corps. "Scrutator's" grievances were that at the recent shooting at Coorla there was but little money to be shot for as prizes; that Colonel Sexton did not stand with his field-glass all day long and watch "Scrutator" and other Volunteers firing away large quantities of ammunition at the targets; that Sir Richard Temple did not do so either; and that his ("Scrutator's") coats, boots, and trousers, and his monthly subscriptions to the corps had cost him altogether about Rs. 110. Now, we should be sorry to think that many Volunteers share "Scrutator's" sordid thirst for money prizes. Perhaps he wanted to pay his outfit out of prizes gained at the butts, but any right-thinking Volunteer would have no hesitation in saying that such an ignoble desire would disqualify him for considering himself a good specimen of a Volunteer. Scrutator" made a virulent attack upon Colonel Sexton and the other officers, and this is what has most disturbed the equanimity of the Volunteers. Colonel Sexton wrote wrathfully to the editor of our contemporary and demanded "Scrutator's" name—a demand which was not likely to be complied with; and another officer wrote in great indignation to the same personage and threatened to have the Mutiny Act put in operation against "Scrutator"—forgetting that before a hare is cooked it must first be caught. Then the Volunteers as a body became inflamed with the same spirit of indignation and resolved to hold a public meeting to denounce "Scrutator." The meeting was held on Thursday night and was numerously attended, Mr. Justice Kemball occupying the chair. The Chairman made a very temperate speech in condemnation of "Scrutator's" unwarrantable attack upon the Volunteer officers and especially upon Colonel Sexton. The same writer's mutinous advice to his comrades also came in for some very just denunciation. Other speakers spoke to the same effect as the Chairman, and it was quite evident from the enthusiasm displayed by the meeting that the now notorious "Scrutator" stands alone on the pedestal upon which he has hoisted himself with the aid of the *Times of India*. A vote of confidence in Colonel Sexton was carried *nem. con.*, and it is a pity that the proceedings did not terminate here, because the subsequent resolution was both absurd and impertinent. In the opinion of the meeting, public newspapers would exercise a wise discretion if they refused to insert any letters from Volunteers containing complaints of the interior economy of the corps. Instead of meddling with the affairs of newspaper editors in general, the Volunteers should have minded their own business, which was to show that as a body they had no sympathy with the attacks that had been made upon their officers nor with the advice which "Scrutator" thought it worth his while to give his comrades. One speaker actually went the length of saying that in some respects Volunteer officers might be made the editors of newspapers—a proposal with which, we are sorry to say, we have no sympathy whatever, much as we admire the ability of many of these gentlemen in their own peculiar walks of life. However, the resolution, such as it was, was passed, and as the Volunteers seem to have been perfectly satisfied with the result of their combined wisdom, we are glad that the tempest did no more harm than cause a little spouting in the teapot, and trust that the Volunteers will go on their way rejoicing again as happily and successfully as they were doing before "Scrutator" threw his miserable little apple of discord among them.

We gather from some expressions contained in a letter addressed to us by one of the Government chaplains that the writer does not feel quite at ease as to his position, and the security of his appointment, since, in agreement with the far-sighted and fearless utterances of Canon Farrar, he appears to anticipate at no very distant date the downfall of "The Establishment." But, in truth, Mr. Walford may rather congratulate himself that a Conservative majority in the House of Commons has prolonged his tenure of office, and will for some time to come at least stave off that evil day; so that he may await securely the return of Mr. Gladstone to office with a Radical Government to abolish the Ecclesiastical Department, with Bishop, Archdeacon, and chaplains! Signs truly are not wanting that "the knell of "the Church of England as an establishment is "already sounding in the air," and only fanatical obstinacy refuses to hear it. The writer points briefly and sadly to some of the more immediate causes, which, in his opinion, will precipitate the event. And certainly no one who reflects upon the signs of the times can doubt that internal divisions, vehement partisanship, and the suicidal folly of the Ultra-Ritualists—who seem neither to fear the law of God, nor to regard man, since they openly refuse obedience to the law of the Church as defined by the highest Court of Appeal, or as enforced by the Bishop—are mainly instrumental in bringing about the disestablishment of their Church. Some infatuated leaders of this extreme party are openly betraying the fortress to the enemy, and ask for disestablishment as the only remedy for the anarchy which they deplore, but for which *they* are mainly responsible. They will do their best to pull down the venerable institution of centuries without regret, if only they can see their way thereby to carry out, without hindrance of "State-made laws," the doctrines and the ritual of mediæval Rome, only substituting their individual judgment and taste for the supreme authority of the Pope. Anarchy, however, will not fail to bring about revolution, and this must often end in despotism, and thus a "House divided against itself falls" into terrible ruin.

What the loss entails to the people of England of their National Church, thus cruelly betrayed and recklessly demolished, is told us in the pathetic truthful words of Dr. Farrar, to which our correspondent has most seasonably directed attention. Our own local journals, as well as so-called "Church" papers, present to us constantly, with varying outlines, the same features, and afford to reflecting minds abundant evidence of the truth of the writer's remarks. The Roman Catholic journal tells a tale, coloured perhaps by its own narrow prejudice, but truthful in the main, of Church of England Missions at Ahmednuggur, first intruded upon the lines of other denominations, where the American clergy were carrying on a very successful work, and then wrecked through the lawlessness and self-assertion of a missionary of the S. P. G. and his profane act in giving the consecrated elements in the Sacrament into the mouth of a deceased person! But this zealous Ritualist, who brings justly on himself the indignation of the Roman Catholics, whom he ignorantly imitates, and a mild rebuke from his Bishop, is yet employed as assistant in another branch of the Church of England Mission in Bombay, instead of being dismissed as a traitor with ignominy from the service; whilst the Bishop of Bombay gives the ægis of his protection to a clergyman who can thus publicly abuse the sacred trust committed to him, and cause such terrible scandal to the Church! The open inculcation of the duty of regular Sacramental Confession by clergy of the Church of England has been brought into prominent notice lately by the disclosures of the immoral and indecent book printed and circulated among members of the Society of the Holy Cross, entitled "The Priest in Absolution," and its condemnation both by the people of England and by Convocation. How widespread the practice has become is manifested by the memorial recently addressed to the Queen as Head of the Established Church, protesting against the reintroduction of the Confessional in England, and signed by 400,000, and more, members of the Church, including 150 noblemen. Speaking on this subject at a recent public meeting of the Church Association, Canon Ryle thus significantly points to the final issue of the existing lawlessness and the fanatical persistence of the extreme Ritualists, in proclaiming doctrines which the Church formularies distinctly disavow, which were designedly rejected at the Reformation, and which no single Bishop on the Bench in England would justify—"No wonder that when such "doctrines are taught, and those in authority "support them, men keep aloof from, and care "little what becomes of the National Church. "If it does not get rid of Auricular Confession "and the doctrine of the Mass, &c., sooner "or later the country will get rid of the Establishment."

And the tactics now proposed to be adopted by members of the Church, with a view to meet and overthrow the evils thus denounced, are certainly remarkable, and in time will no doubt accomplish the desired end—the demolition of the Church of England as established by law. The Council, we learn, urged "*electoral effort*," feeling that the struggle would soon be transferred to the field of legislation. Thus provoked and publicly challenged, the clergy who belong to the *Church Union* decide to carry the war more directly into the enemy's country, to "wash their hands" (as their President, Hon. C. Wood, expressed it) "of Lord Penzance and of the Privy Council," and to deny the right of the Bishop to require obedience to the final definition of contested rubrics, and to the civil power as supreme. The Bishop of Manchester quotes from "Essays on the Reunion" words that shock an honest mind, yet written by clergy of the Established Church, representing indeed the opinions, we hope, of a very small faction:—"We are "doing *their* work," (*i.e.*, of the Roman Catholics,) "and they ought to be grateful "to us"; and then enumerating the professedly Roman articles of belief which the Ritualists teach but which we shrink from quoting *in extenso*. We have been shown, too, a correspondence carried on in the (London) *Guardian*, which proves that in a Protestant (?) Sisterhood the sacramental element, contrary to the express law of the Church, is reserved, and this in a manner which Roman Catholics would hold to be most profane. And in this Diocese we find a clergyman received and appointed to Mission work, whose appointment was disapproved by the Committee of the S.P.G. nominated by the Archbishop and others, and this because he is a member of the objectionable Society of the "Holy Cross." Yet this gentleman, rejected by those in highest authority at home, finds a ready shelter in the Diocese of Bombay! The matter having been brought forward at a public meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London, we have no hesitation in saying that to maintain a person as agent of such a venerable society in this land, who has been censured for his extreme opinions, and regarded as unsafe and unfit to be entrusted with Mission duty, by a duly qualified Court, is an abuse of public money and a scandal to the Church at large. Yet Mr. C. S. Rivington, acting under the Archdeacon at Poona, is prominently favoured and supported; and the Society of the "Holy Cross" will hope to make more converts here than in England through his agency. It is plain enough that acts like these of the Bishop of the Diocese must endanger greatly the stability of the Church, while they provoke the scornful criticism of the Roman Catholic community; and that Lord Salisbury, in appointing such an ardent Ritualist as chief pastor of the Diocese of Bombay, was putting a torch to a train of gunpowder, which will shatter that time-honoured institution which he himself so deeply venerates, and which he thought by his nomination of Dr. Mylne that he would greatly serve. Is it true in this instance also that "*quem vult Deus perdere, prius dementat*"; and that the foolish misdirected enthusiasm of a youthful prelate will bring down upon us the ruins of the Establishment? If we wished to find further justification for these statements, we need only point to the adjacent Diocese of Colombo, where the intolerance and the perverse folly of another youthful prelate of pronounced High Church views, appointed by Lord Salisbury, have already attracted adverse public criticism; and, as if to warn the Church established in India and in England, more than once have Liberal members of the House of Commons brought forward motions for the confiscation of the Church revenues in Ceylon, and for severing its connection with the State.

"Sed tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet."

VIENNA LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 2.

The month of March, which, in accordance with its ancient traditions, came rushing in like a lion, has not by any means adhered to those traditions by going out softly and gently like a lamb. On the contrary, as its entrance was wild and blustering, so it continued throughout its 31 days, and finally left us with a mighty deafening roar—a roar which has borne grief and bitter anguish to many a stately house and cottage home in old England.

I was so pressed for time when writing last week that I could not even allude to the loss of the grand old Eurydice. I feel, however, that I owe a tribute to the memory of a ship which I recollect well excited my boyish admiration some three and twenty years ago, as she lay, with other ships of war—English, Spanish, French, and American—in majestic pride off Regla, in the port of Havana. I have only too much reason to remember admiring her beautiful lines one hot afternoon in the month of May or June; for a few days afterwards, as I lay temporarily bereft of reason by an unexpected visit from "Yellow Jack," that most terrible of all fevers, the surgeon of that same Eurydice was one of the doctors who attended at what many supposed to be my dying bed. But I was young and vigorous, and shook the fell destroyer aside, and now I have lived to hear of the sad fate of the good old ship that sent me such timely aid in my hour of direst need. Did I say *fate*? I should rather have said capsizing, or at least I should have used some other word than "fate" which would seem to imply that we have seen the last of what was, in her day, as noble a frigate as ever flew the Queen's pendant. Her gallant crew are gone—all but two, rescued by mere chance from a cold and watery grave; but if it is not deemed impossible that the Vanguard, an enormous ironclad, may yet be raised, we may well expect to see a light wooden frigate like the Eurydice, which sank in much shallower water and close to Spithead, once more floating on the billows as saucily as ever.

"Weigh the vessel up,
Once dreaded by our foes,
And mingle with our cup
The tear that England owes."

"Her timbers yet are sound,
And she shall float again,
Full charged with England's thunder
To plough the distant main."

In several points the sad catastrophe reminds me more of the loss of the Royal George than of that of the Captain. Like the Royal George, the Eurydice was a well-tried wooden ship of approved construction, and went down in broad daylight. Her foundering, too, like that of the Royal George, was the consequence of having her ports open when they should have been closed. Altering Cowper's lines very little, we may say—

A snow squall struck her sails,
And she was overset,
Down went the royal ship
With all her crew complete.

The unfulfilled prophesy about the Royal George may well be realized in regard to the Eurydice. By the way, I well remember, when a little boy, often hearing in my native town, about 16 miles from Portsmouth, the reports of the explosions when the veteran line-of-battle ship, which it was found in those days too great an undertaking to raise, was being blown up. The foundering of the Eurydice and that of the Captain resemble each other in the fact that both ships were at sea at the time, and that both were carrying too heavy a press of sail in uncertain weather. The Captain, if I remember rightly, was under double-reefed topsails when every other vessel in the fleet from the Admiral's ship down was close-reefed for the night; and I always believed, from the survivors' evidence, that if her topsail sheets could have been let go in time, she would have righted, just as there can be no doubt the Eurydice would have done could she have been quickly eased of the tremendous press she was carrying. There are not perhaps a very great many who know much better than the writer what a dangerous thing it is to be "dragging on" with a falling barometer. Here in Austria, as in France, and all over Europe, the accounts of the catastrophe, such as they are, have excited the deepest interest, and much sympathy is felt for the relatives of the young crew. This must be my excuse for so long a digression on a subject which scarcely comes within the scope of a Vienna letter, but it is one which has naturally made a great impression on me.

I never heard of a more sudden or dreadful catastrophe at sea. It was broad daylight on Sunday afternoon when a stately ship of war was seen, with every stitch of canvas set below and aloft, bowling along in splendid style with a fair wind. She is close in shore in smooth water, running along the pretty coast of the Isle of Wight, with Spithead almost in sight. Half the crew are mustered for prayers on the quarter deck, and the other half are below in the 'tween decks, asleep or writing letters to announce to dear friends their safe arrival at Portsmouth, then so close at hand. In an instant one of the smartest, handsomest, and safest* of the old fashioned frigates, the noblest and most beautiful type of craft, as well as the best seaboats that ever floated on the ocean, is caught in a heavy snow squall. She is all unprepared with royals and stunsails set below and aloft, and with lee-ports up. The masts, sails, and rigging are too stout and sound to yield to the sudden pressure, so the good ship careens over until her lee hammock nettings are in the water and the sea is roaring in torrents through the lower and upper deck ports. In a few minutes all is over, and the noble old ship, after so many successful cruises in all parts of the world extending over a period of about 35 years, rights a little and then goes down head foremost with all her young and hopeful crew, whose mothers and sisters and sweethearts were even then on the beach at Southsea anxiously straining their eyes to catch the first glimpse of the inward-bound frigate.

The following letter appeared in last Thursday's *Times*:—

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

Sir,—In the accounts which have appeared of the loss of the Eurydice and in the articles of which this sad catastrophe has furnished the text, I have seen no remark made on the coincidence that a somewhat similar fate, under somewhat similar circumstances—for it was almost within sight of her destination—befell her ill-fated consort ship 15 years ago. Consort ship I say, for the ship alluded to is the Orpheus, and in classic tale Eurydice was the wife of Orpheus. The loss of the Orpheus, as it happened on the other side of the world, has perhaps been forgotten here. Her Majesty's ship Orpheus, carrying the pendant of the Commodore of the Australian station, was entering the Manukau harbour, near Auckland, on her voyage to New Zealand. It was a fine Saturday afternoon in February or March, 1863. Mistaking the channel she struck on the bar; Commodore, officers, and men took to the rigging, but were swept away by the surf, the paymaster, two midshipmen, and some 40 men being the only ones saved out of a large ship's company. I am speaking from memory only, but I saw the survivors brought on shore, and this, I think, was the number. The coincidence that two ships so connected by their names should be lost when their wished-for havens were all but reached seems worthy of remark.—I am your obedient servant.

H. Stratton Bates.

The Cranhams, Cirencester, March 26.

It so happens that I saw the ill-fated Orpheus and her crew, as she lay, about Christmas, more than 15 years ago, off the Government gardens in Sydney, a few days before she sailed on her last short but disastrous voyage.

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen an article in the *Times* for the 29th of March, and which I commend to the attention of all readers, but particularly to those who, like myself, take much interest in nautical and naval matters. Indeed, all four leaders in the issue of the *Times* I refer to will repay the trouble of perusal. They treat, and, as I think, very ably the four following subjects:—Lord Derby's resignation, the calling out of the Reserves, Mr. Gladstone on the Eastern Question, and the loss of the Eurydice.

April 3.

March gales are supposed to be succeeded by April showers. Very un-April-like, however, is the rain we have had this week. Drizzling raw gloomy days, without rainbows or sunshine, are not what one looks for in April; but, as the people here say, better cold weather now than later. They are a cheerful race these Vienna people. They seem to have a happy fashion of always looking at the pleasantest side of matters—I had almost said the sunniest side, but that were impossible now, for at present there is no sunny spot to be discerned, either in the sky or the political outlook. In fact, the weather, as I have before had occasion to remark, has, from the beginning of the year, been wonderfully symbolical of the political aspect in Europe. The question of peace or war on a tremendous scale is still trembling in the balance, and here, in Vienna, we lie in the deepest shadow of coming events. You will have read accounts of all this in the English papers, written by abler and better informed pens than mine. Certainly, there are few signs of a break in the terrible thunder cloud gathering anew in the East. At one time it seemed to lift a little off the horizon, but now it looks blacker and more threatening than ever. *Vedremo che vedremo* is almost all we can say at present. Everywhere in Europe, from the Arctic sea to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Caspian Sea, the air is full of war sounds. National feelings have already become too much inflamed to leave much hope of an amicable adjustment of differences. Assuredly there is very little hope of another long peace in Europe this century. It would seem that a general conflagration cannot be long deferred. Hostile nations are arming to the teeth, and are only waiting until they have recovered from recent exhaustion to fall again on one another with an almost settled purpose of extermination. Though it is very possible England may be compelled to fight for the interests of the Empire, it is to be hoped that our statesmen will try every honourable means of preserving peace, and will not allow their counsels to be influenced by passion or a mere desire of increasing or even upholding our prestige. I am afraid there is not much to be looked for from a Congress, but I nevertheless hope, though almost it would seem against hope, that the difficulties which have arisen as to its meeting may yet be surmounted; for I think that every possible means, not incompatible with the preservation of honour, should be used to effect the solution of the Eastern difficulties without more bloodshed. After all, however, I fear there are many knots in these tangled questions which must ultimately, sooner or later, be cut by the sword. But I hope England, of all the Powers, will do her very utmost to have them unravelled by peaceable means. It would be much to be regretted if it could be said, hereafter, that we were in any degree responsible for a great European war by having interposed unnecessary obstacles to a peaceful solution of the complicated questions out of which it had arisen. And yet, withal, I hope our Government may be firm and consistent in itself adhering to and maintaining in others the adhesion to vital principles. We must be prepared to sacrifice everything, even peace itself, rather than acquiesce in arrangements begun and continued on a false basis. To consent to or connive at anything of the kind would be to become a party to the raising of a structure which, however imposing, would be certain in time to come down with a destructive crash upon ourselves. It is to be earnestly desired that our statesmen, while willing to waive, if necessary, all questions of mere form or etiquette, will, whatever sinister forces or inducements may be brought to bear on them, resolutely refuse to yield one inch of what should be guiding principles.

General Ignatieff left Vienna to return to St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock on Sunday forenoon. He has, of course, a great reputation as a diplomatist, and this may in itself partially account for his failure at Vienna, for such his mission is considered here.

I translate the following from an article in one of the Vienna weeklies:—

"General Ignatieff has not the reputation of a bird of good omen.

"Last year when the declaration of war by Russia against Turkey was considered as a certainty, General Ignatieff had nothing but words of peace in his mouth. To bear him his mission was entirely in the interests of peace. Russia, said he, has but one object—to preserve the peace, and all my present efforts are made with that end in view. Two months afterwards the Russians crossed the Pruth, invaded Roumania, and threw themselves on the Ottoman Empire abandoned by all Europe, but not until it (*i. e.* Europe) had previously thought to save appearances by putting on the stage that sad comedy which people call the Conference of Constantinople. What did General Ignatieff do at Vienna? He simply bewitched Count Andrassy. He succeeded not only in reassuring Austria as to the results of the war, but he obtained also a promise of neutrality from that Power. And he secured so thoroughly that "benevolent neutrality" that Austria allowed free passage along the lines of Galicia for Russian troops and munitions of war, closed the port of Klek to the Ottoman flag, and beheld without a remonstrance the coalition of Roumania and Servia with Russia. In the face of all that resulted from these movements the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet continued to exclaim with impurtability, 'What do we care?'—'Our interests are not attacked!'

"To-day the situation is not without analogy with that of the time we refer to. In effect, while in March 1877 it was a question of preventing Austria from taking part with Turkey, in March 1878 it is a question of preventing Austria from taking part with England.

"The Cabinet of London, as we know, persists in demanding that the Treaty of the 3rd of March should be submitted in its totality to the plenipotentiaries of the future Congress. Russia, on her side, refuses. The Congress then becomes impossible. With the Congress there remained some chance of our seeing the establishment of *une entente provisoire* and an insecure peace which would defer the conflict till the arrival of a more favourable juncture.

"But if war breaks out, what proportions will it take? Will it be limited to Great Britain and Russia, or shall we see certain Powers, whose interests are seriously menaced by the expansion of the Slavic element and by the domination of Russia in the East, join in the struggle? It is to take soundings and isolate, if possible, England, as he isolated Turkey that General Ignatieff offers to-day to astonish the world by a second edition of his famous journey of last year.

"Will his proceedings be crowned with success this time? One cannot affirm that. The Treaty of San Stefano has shown the extent of Moscovite covetousness. Russian ambition knows no bounds.

"Europe is distrustful."

Another writer says:—

"The mission with which General Ignatieff is charged in coming to Vienna is naturally the object of various comments. If we trust to certain versions the General would negotiate a project of annexation in favour of Austro-Hungary, who would be thus compensated for her neutrality.

"The principle of this project which has been submitted to Count Andrassy, is to counter-balance or rather to make compensation for the preponderance of the Slavs in Bulgaria by the extension of Austrian domination to the countries to the west of the Balkans.

"After having been seriously considered this document has been favourably received in high Austrian circles.

"Austria, under the pretext of requiring an open *route* from the frontiers of Croatia to the Ægean Sea would demand the annexation, not only of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but of all northern Albania and a part of Macedonia including the port of Salonica.

The article in question goes on:—

"We cannot certainly guarantee the exactitude of these stipulations. We state only the current reports. As far as we are concerned we have not much faith in the cessionary projects of the Russian diplomatist.

"General Ignatieff once said that the Eastern Question might be expressed very simply thus, 'How to transfer the Turks from the condition of the governing to that of the governed'—by the Russians, he evidently meant should be understood."

It is said that if General Ignatieff succeeded in his mission he would be appointed Russian Ambassador at Vienna in succession to M. Nowikoff, who will be transferred to other functions. This, if it was previously known here, may possibly have, in some degree, led to the failure of the mission. I was at Constantinople during the Conference, and I remember it was said Lord Salisbury would win the strawberry leaves if his mission succeeded—which it did not. General Ignatieff, however, is to have another chance. We hear he is coming back to us again, probably with a bagful of concessions this time, as a bribe to Austria, to induce her to refuse an alliance with England under any circumstances. He has no chance of success.

April 4.

This is really the first spring day we have had this year. The weather is lovely, the air soft and warm, and the sky clear and cloudless. The hope, too, that war may yet be averted is again reviving, and even the possibility of Congress is not dispaired of. Since General Ignatieff's arrival at St. Petersburg, Russia has shown an evident anxiety to avoid further war for the present, and a disposition to consent to a considerable modification of the Treaty of San Stefano. General Ignatieff is coming back, and Austrian statesmen are again polishing up their diplomatic weapons for another encounter with this renowned master of the art of "lying abroad for the benefit of one's country." General Ignatieff is a master, too, in the use of conciliating or threatening language, the one or other of which he skilfully employs as he deems the exigencies of a case demand. He is active, energetic, and shrewd. He has a strong will and a quick perception of facts. He has much knowledge of character and thoroughly understands the Turk. He is cunning and unscrupulous. I think all this may be gathered from a study of his physiognomy. His small bright twinkling eyes evince considerable intelligence, united with still more cunning and energy. His resolute clenched mouth and heavy jowl are indications of great determination, and the whole contour of his features bespeaks the force of his character and marks him as a man able to command and make himself obeyed. But his slightly receding and not spacious forehead, though his boldness gives it height, would seem to suggest a certain narrowness of character and inability to apprehend in a broad far-seeing or truly statesman-like manner the future consequences of straining present successes. He is always thoroughly self-possessed and has quickness as well as presence of mind. He can too, when he pleases, be rather more than amiable and affable; but for all that there is something decidedly underbred, and even a little repulsive, in his ungraceful thick-set figure and general bearing and appearance. Few, indeed, would be inclined to accuse him of possessing too much refinement of thought or feeling. Now, these characteristics of General Ignatieff are not exactly such as are most requisite in a special Ambassador to the proudest and most polished Court in Europe, however well they may have succeeded against the Turks. Cunning and insincerity are seen through by such shrewd men as Count Andrassy and Prince Auersperg, while familiarity and ill-disguised vulgarity disgust the Emperor and the haughty nobles who form his Court. No wonder, then, that his reception here was not very cordial, and that he has gone away with a flea in his ear in spite of his bland promises as to what Russia would concede to Austria if the latter would bind herself not to interfere with the Russian programme in the south-east of Turkey, and would not take an active part with England should war break out between that Power and Russia. He is believed to have employed according to his wont, alternately ill-conceived threats and the blandest promises; but, as one of the Vienna papers remarks, Count Andrassy has not suffered the wily diplomatist to lead him by the nose this time. And yet, as I have before told you, the Government of this country is, above all others, anxious that peace may if possible be preserved. Not that it is not in a position to go to war. Though financially the difficulties of the State are very serious, the great military forces of the Empire, which are now second to none in efficiency, either as regards officers or men, could be mobilised in less time than could be done by any other country in the world. No one can, however, be here even a few days without perceiving how fearfully the manhood of the country is being taxed to supply the ranks of the army. The sound of the drum and fife, and the tramp of Infantry alternating with the clatter of Cavalry, is to be heard everywhere from morning to evening. As I sat to-day at a window of the *Café Marschall* in the great thoroughfare, called the Mariahilfstrasse, I saw all the morning battalion after battalion of Infantry pass composed almost entirely of boys. Many of them did not look more than 13 years of age, but all were heavily accoutred. By the way, I have by me a valuable little paper on the present strength and organization of the Austrian Army. I will, when I have time, translate it into English for the benefit of your readers. It is remarkably clear, and concise, and as there is much possibility of our being shortly allied with this country in a war against Russia, I think it will at the present juncture be of peculiar interest to your military readers.

In spite of General Ignatieff's boasting assertion that Russia with her victorious armies is better prepared now than ever to meet all eventualities, it is scarcely possible to believe that she would dare to challenge the united might of England and Austria, whose resources seem so exactly to dovetail into each other, the one possessing precisely what the other is deficient in; and it is, I am assured, by no means impossible, that such a combination would be ultimately backed and strengthened by an understanding with France, where the feeling towards England is now better than it was very recently. Germany must see the great danger with which she would be menaced by such a war and will, if she is wise, throw her weight into the heavier scale to prevent the catastrophe. Indeed, in the event of a union such as that I have referred to, Germany, who would in reality be well content to see her huge neighbour crumpled up, would not dare to throw her weight into the same scale with Russia. Her finances are not in a hopeful condition, and she has no friends, for were there a clear prospect of success she would be liable, at any time, to a flank attack from Denmark; and even in Holland, where the dread of eventual annexation to the German Empire is, as I know, very lively, a union with powerful allies against that Empire would not be by any means unpopular. Sweeden, and Belgaum also, would, too, sooner or later, be sure to range themselves on our side, perhaps also Italy and certainly Greece. On the other hand, were Germany to remain neutral, such a war could result in nothing less than the complete overthrow of Muscovite power and influence. Were Russia to go to war under such circumstances, it would be really quite possible that after all the results might lead to such a happy and permanent solution of the Eastern Question as even the most sanguine statesman has never dard to dream of. Infatuated as has lately been the conduct of Russian statesmen in allowing themselves to be guided by the counsels of such a man as Ignatieff, they cannot be so utterly bereft of reason as to risk all, and much more than all, they have lately acquired by provoking a war with the whole of Europe, and that, too, when the financial and military resources of the Empire have been so fearfully strained and exhausted. How impotent, then, in these circumstances, is the threat of Russia to strike, in the event of a war with England, a blow on the side of our Indian possessions.

* The stability of the Eurydice was tested about the time of the loss of the Captain, and it was then found she could with safety carry more canvas and be heeled over to a greater degree than any other, I believe, of a large number of vessels under trial, though these vessels belonged to all classes and types, both old and new.

TORPEDOES FOR RUSSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It may be an interesting fact to note that, by the issue of the Royal Proclamation prohibiting the export of torpedoes or apparatus connected with their manufacture from the United Kingdom, Russia will not be able to complete the fifty launches about which there was so much said a week or two ago. The delicate mechanism for these launches was being constructed in London and was to have been shipped to Russia about the 1st of June.

April 26. H.

THE SOUNDING MACHINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to your extract from the *Englishman* in yesterday's *Gazette*, regarding Sir William Thompson's sounding machine, I shall have much pleasure in showing any of your readers the actual working of the machine, which I may say is most simple. Your extract does not say that it is possible to take a 100 fathom cast with a steamer going at the speed of 16 knots per hour.—Yours, &c.,

F. W. HODGES,
Bombay, April 26. Master, s. s. Hutton.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—
Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a. m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Mattins with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 135, 140, and 240.
6 p. m.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 25, 130, and 232.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

LONDON, April 26.

...e absence of any further news respecting ...difference between England and Russia ...rages the hope that the negotiations for ...ent will have a favourable issue.

...EALTH OF BISMARCK AND GORTSCHAKOFF.

Latest advices state that Prince Gortschakoff is much better, and that there is no cause for anxiety respecting the state of Prince Bismarck's health.

GERMAN MEDIATION.

LONDON, April 26.

England has declined to accept the basis proposed by Prince Bismarck for a European Congress, that the Powers be invited to revise the Treaty of Paris of 1856 while considering the situation resulting from the war. It is understood, however, that the British Government proposes instead to consider the Treaty of Paris of 1856 in relation to the Treaty of San Stefano.

THE RISING IN BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

The Mussulman insurrectionary movement is chiefly confined to the Rhodope mountains, and is under the command of Ali Bey.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

ROME, April 25.

The Pope has issued his first Encyclical letter, which is couched in moderate and benevolent terms towards society. In it His Holiness says the Roman Catholic Church does not fight against civilization or progress, and concludes by reiterating the protests made by his predecessor Pius IX. relative to the wresting of the temporal power of the Papacy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, April 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

SUEZ, April 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to day.

LONDON, April 26 Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with limited business. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers.................... 4 13-16

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¾

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 109½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..£ 9,000,000....	Inc.	£200,000
Bills Discounted ..£20,300,000....	Dec.	£900,000
Bullion ....£22,800,000....	Dec.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 34½ per cent.

Bar Silver .... 53⅞ to 54.

Arrival—Ayrshire.

Departure—Galatea.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		..........1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	..1s. 9d.	
Credits,	3 „	........1s. 8 15-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „	....1s. 9d.	„
Sovereigns, each		................Rs. 12.	

THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

In mentioning yesterday that Captain Wodehouse, R.N., had been appointed Transport Agent with the expeditionary force, we of course did not mean to intimate that he had had the management of the work done by the Transport Department in Bombay in connection with fitting out the Force. This work has been entirely in the hands of the Dockyard authorities, Captain Brebner having been specially appointed by Government to assist the Superintendent of Marine in making the necessary transport arrangements.

Yesterday morning Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Captain Searle, visited the steam ships Madura and Malda, which are being prepared for Infantry. He also inspected for the second time the sailing ship Maraval, on board of which some of the guns of the Artillery are being placed. He expressed himself satisfied with the forward state of the preparations in all three vessels.

Captain Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, went on board the St. Osyth, Narcissus, and Hannibal yesterday morning with Col. Colley, C. B., Private Secretary to the Viceroy (who is staying at Government House). Colonel Colley was evidently struck with the excellence of the arrangements made for the comfort of horses and men.

Dr. Batty is to go with the Force as assistant to Deputy Surgeon General Beatty.

A treasure chest containing two thousand sovereigns in the charge of Captain N. F. Parker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, will accompany the expeditionary force.

Government have ruled that no specie need be sent from Bombay, as the troops and followers will have been paid for three months, but if any be required at Suez intimation should be given to the British Agent there.

Captain A. H. S. Neill, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, has been appointed orderly officer to Col. Watson, V. C.

Under telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State masters of transports and officers commanding troops on board have been directed to place themselves in communication with Admiral Willoughby, Transport Agent, on arrival at Suez.

Besides the regiments already ordered to Malta, we believe, says the *Englishman*, that six regiments of Bengal Cavalry and one of British Cavalry have received warning to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

The 9th Bengal Cavalry were to leave Meerut on Tuesday and Wednesday, by six special trains, and two more special trains to leave Umballa on Wednesday forenoon with the Squadron of the 10th B. C. Covered goods waggons have been converted into excellent horse boxes, by the removal of the panels from the sides and other slight alterations. Each carriage will carry eight horses. The grass cuts and tats accompany the regiment.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EMBARKATION OF THE SECOND DETACHMENT OF THE MALTA EXPEDITION.

1. The following arrangements have been made for the conveyance to Bombay of the Second Detachment of the Troops ordered on Service, and for their embarkation on board the different transport vessels.

2. 1st Bombay Lancers.—Will be divided into three, nearly equal parts, of one Squadron each, and be brought down on three days, one part on each day. Strength :—9 European officers, 13 native officers, 395 native soldiers, 328 followers, 516 horses, 96 ponies and 12 bullocks.

3. The first Squadron will leave Poona in three Trains at 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m., on the 26th April.

Will arrive at the Grass Siding at Byculla Station at 5, 6-30, and 8 a.m., on the 27th, and proceed straight to the Camp ready pitched for them on the Reclamation ground at Back Bay, between Churney Road and Marine Lines Railway Stations.

4. The second squadron will leave Poona in three Trains, at 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m., on the 27th April.

Will arrive at the Grass Siding at Byculla Station at 5, 6-30, and 8 a.m. on the 28th, and proceed straight to the Camp ready pitched for them, on the Reclamation ground at Back Bay.

5. The third squadron will leave Poona in three trains, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m., on the 28th April.

Will arrive at the Grass Siding at Byculla Station, at 5, 6-30, and 8 a. m. on the 29th, and proceed straight to the Camp ready pitched for them, on the Reclamation ground at Back Bay.

2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.—One troop will leave Ahmedabad in one train at 3-35 p.m. on the 27th. Will arrive at Grant Road Station at 11-55 a. m. on the 28th and proceed to join the Camp of the 1st Bombay Lancers, on the Reclamation ground at Back Bay. Strength :—1 European officer, 3 native officers, 79 native soldiers, 55 followers, 84 horses, and 43 ponies.

7. The whole of the Bombay Cavalry being assembled will embark their men, followers, and horses, commencing at 5 a. m. on the 30th April, on board the Steamer Suez and Trinacria, and the sailing ships Baron Colonsay, St. Mildred, Hannibal and Brambletye, according to the following distribution, and under the following arrangements :—

Suez, s.—4 European officers, 7 native officers, 93 native soldiers, 36 cooking, 64 not cooking ; 80 public followers, 75 cooking, 5 not cooking ; 140 private followers, 115 cooking, 25 not cooking ; 100 horses below, 10 horses on deck, 20 ponies.

Trinacria, s.—14 public followers, 7 cooking, 7 not cooking ; 103 private followers, 83 cooking, 20 not cooking ; 150 ponies.

Baron Colonsay—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 108 native soldiers, 42 cooking, 68 not cooking ; 2 public followers, 1 cooking, 1 not cooking ; 15 private followers, 12 cooking, 3 not cooking ; 110 horses below, 5 horses on deck, 20 ponies, and 3 bullocks.

St. Mildred—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 94 native soldiers, 36 cooking ; 60 not cooking ; 2 public followers, 1 cooking, 1 not cooking ; 14, private followers, 12 cooking, 2 not cooking, 96 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 20 ponies, and 3 bullocks.

Hannibal—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 82 native soldiers, 32 cooking, 52 not cooking ; 2 public followers, 1 cooking, 1 not cooking ; 26 private followers, 21 cooking, 5 not cooking ; 84 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 20 ponies, and 3 bullocks.

Brambletye—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 103 native soldiers, 40 cooking, 65 not cooking ; 2 public followers, 1 cooking, 1 not cooking ; 14 private followers, 12 cooking, 2 not cooking, 105 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 20 ponies, and 3 bullocks.

Regimental Head Quarters will be on board the Suez.

The Troopers, Horses, Ponies, and Grass Cutters will be embarked at the Dockyard Slip, and the other Followers, Baggage and Saddlery, at the Apollo Bunder. The Officer Commanding the Regiment will arrange for the details allotted to each ship being marched successively to the points of embarkation. Special care must be taken that only the details for one vessel are embarked on each boat or baggage.

8. The Suez tows the Brambletye. The Trinacria tows the Seaforth, which carries a portion of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

The Baron Colonsay is towed by the Canara, which carries the Madras Sappers and a portion of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry.

The St. Mildred and Hannibal are both towed by the Bangalore, which carries the remainder of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry.

2 Companies Madras Sappers and Miners and Field Park Train.—The two Companies of Sappers and Miners will leave Poona in one train, at 7-45 p. m. on the 29th April. Strength.—7 European officers, 12 European soldiers, 1 warrant officer, 4 native officers, 289 native soldiers, 90 followers, and 7 horses.

Will arrive at the Troop Shed Siding at Carnac Bunder Station at 5-30 a. m. on the 30th ; take over there the Field Park Train, which will arrive at the same siding at 6-30 a. m., and embark it and themselves on board the Steamer Canara the same day, under the following arrangements :—

Canara—9 European officers, 12 European soldiers, 1 warrant officer, 4 native officers, 239 native soldiers, 242 cooking, 1 not cooking ; 53 public followers, 53 cooking, 37 private followers ; 37 cooking, and 9 horses on deck.

100 Coolies will be provided to assist in loading the "Park," which, together with the baggage of the Companies, will be placed in boats.

The Officers' horses will be slung into boats from the head of the "Nicol Bunder South," which is on the North side of Carnac Bunder.

The Canara also carries a few of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry, and tows the Baron Colonsay, which carries a portion of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

26th Bombay Native Infantry.—Will leave Poona in two trains at 9 15 p. m. on the 29th April.

Will arrive at the Baggage Shed Siding at Carnac Bunder at 7-30 and 8-30 a. m. on the 30th, and will then and there proceed to embark their men, horses, followers, baggage, &c., on board the steamers Nankin and Marina, according to the following distribution and under the following arrangements :—Strength.—11 European officers, 16 native officers, 696 native soldiers, 167 followers, and 9 horses.

Nankin—6 European officers, 10 native officers, 432 native soldiers, 126 cooking, 316 not cooking ; 100 public followers, 60 cooking, 40 not cooking ; 14 private followers, 11 cooking, 3 not cooking, 6 horses on deck, and 2 bullocks.

Marina—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 264 native soldiers, 60 cooking, 210 not cooking ; 41 public followers, 30 cooking, 11 not cooking, 15 private followers, 12 cooking, 3 not cooking ; 4 horses on deck, and 2 bullocks.

The officers' horses will be slung into boats from the head of the "Nicol Bunder South," which is on the North side of the Carnac Bunder.

The Nankin also carries 100 followers of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and tows the Kilkerran, which carries a portion of the same Regiment.

The Marina tows the Narcissus, which also carries a portion of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

9th Bombay Native Infantry.—Will be embarked on board the Steamers Canara and Bangalore on the 1st May, according to the following distribution and under the following arrangements :—

Canara—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 88 native soldiers, 30 cooking, 60 not cooking ; 15 public followers, 10 cooking, 5 not cooking ; 5 private followers, 3 cooking, 2 not cooking ; 1 horse on deck, and 1 bullock.

Bangalore—9 European officers, 14 native officers, 624 native soldiers, 199 cooking, 439 not cooking ; 120 public followers, 90 cooking, 30 not cooking, 30 private followers, 18 cooking, 12 not cooking ; 9 horses on deck, and 3 bullocks.

The Officer commanding the Regiment will arrange to have the whole of the Camp-Equipage, baggage and followers, ready at the Appollo Basin at 5-30 a.m. They should have been previously carefully told off into two distinct parties, one for each of the steamers on which they will embark and been placed in charge of intelligent native officers. Two European officers of the Regiment will be sent to superintendent this embarkation.

The remainder of the Regiment, also carefully told off into two distinct parties, will be ready at the same place at 8 a.m. The Officers' horses will be embarked at the Carnac Bunder at the same hour.

The Canara also carries the Madras Sappers, and tows the Baron Colonsay, which carries a portion of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

The Bangalore tows the St. Mildred and the Hannibal, which both carry portions of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

12. 9th Bengal Cavalry.—Will be brought down from Igatpuri to Bombay, in six trains as follows :—Strength.—10 European officers, 13 native officers, 444 native soldiers, 414 followers, 490 horses, and 275 ponies.

13. The first Squadron will leave Igatpuri in two trains, on the 29th April, at 10 and 11-30 p. m.

Will arrive at Boree Bunder Station at 6, and 7 a.m. on the 30th and will proceed to the Camp near the Apollo Bunder, which will have been vacated by the Royal Artillery.

14. The Second Squadron will leave Igatpuri at 9-30 and 11-5 p.m., on the 30th April.

Will arrive at Boree Bunder Station at 5 and 7 a.m. on the 1st May, and proceed to the Camp near the Apollo Bunder.

15. The Third Squadron will leave Igatpuri at 12-25 and 1-45 a.m. on the 1st May.

Will arrive at Boree Bunder at 8 and 9 a.m. on the same day, and proceed to the Camp near the Apollo Bunder.

16. The Regiment will be embarked on board the Steamers Nankin and Macedonia, and the sailing ships Kilkerran, Narcissus, Aros Bay, Citadel, and Seaforth, according to the following distribution, and under the following arrangements :—

Nankin—100 private followers, 100 cooking : horses below, horses on deck, ponies, and bullocks.

Macedonia—92 public followers, 92 cooking ; 139 private followers, 139 cooking : horses below, horses on deck, 187 ponies, and bullocks.

Kilkerran—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 80 native soldiers, 82 cooking ; 2 public followers, 2 cooking ; 13 private followers, 13 cooking ; 77 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 20 ponies, and 2 bullocks.

Narcissus—1 European officer, 2 native officers, 91 native soldiers, 93 cooking ; 2 public followers, 2 cooking ; 18 private followers, 18 cooking ; 101 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 8 ponies and 3 bullocks.

Aros Bay—4 European officers, 5 native officers, 104 native soldiers, 109 cooking ; 2 public followers, 2 cooking, 20 private followers 20 cooking ; 111 horses below, 10 horses on deck, 20 ponies, and 3 bullocks.

Citadel—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 83 native soldiers, 85 cooking ; 2 public followers, 2 cooking, 11 private followers, 11 cooking ; 86 horses below, 5 horses on deck, 20 ponies and 2 bullocks.

Seaforth—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 86 native soldiers, 88 cooking ; 2 public followers, 2 cooking, 11 private followers, 11 cooking ; 89 horses below, 5 horses on deck, 20 ponies and 3 bullocks.

17. The first Squadron will embark on the 1st May, commencing at 5 a.m. The troopers, horses, ponies, and grasscutters at the Dockyard Slip ; the baggage and followers at the Apollo Bunder.

The Officer Commanding the Squadron will arrange for the details allotted to each vessel being marched successively to the point of embarkation, and take special care that only the details for one vessel are embarked on any one barge, or boat.

The other followers, saddlery, and baggage, will be embarked at the Apollo Bunder on the morning of the same day. Carts and coolies will be supplied at the Camp to remove it to the Bunder.

18. The Second and Third Squadrons will embark on the 2nd May, commencing at 5 a.m. Horses, troopers, ponies, and grasscutters at the Dockyard Slip, baggage and followers at the Apollo Bunder.

The Officer Commanding the Regiment will arrange for the details allotted to each vessel being marched successively to the point of embarkation, and will take special care that only the details for one vessel are embarked on board any barge or boat.

The other followers, saddlery, and baggage will be embarked at the Apollo Bunder on the morning of the same day. Carts and coolies will be supplied at the Camp to remove it to the Bunder.

19. The Nankin will tow the Kilkerran. The Macedonia will tow the Aros Bay and the Citadel. The Narcissus will be towed by the Marina, which carries some of the 26th Bombay Native Infantry. The Seaforth will be towed by the Trinacria, which carries details of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

20. All Officers are cautioned on no account to allow any of their men, horses, ponies, bullocks, followers or baggage allotted to two different vessels to be embarked on board the same boat or barge.

21. Officers' horses will invariably go on board the same vessel as the officers themselves.

22. Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps will depute an Officer to attend at the Assistant Quarter Master General's Office, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the day previous to the embarkation of their regiments, or detachments thereof, to receive tickets bearing the name and service number of the Transport on which their native followers are to be embarked.

No follower will be taken on board any transport without this ticket.

23. Regiments and Corps, which have not been supplied with intrenching tools, are to be provided with them in Bombay. The Officers who have been detailed to proceed in advance of their Regiments, for duty at the port of embarkation, will indent for these, and will arrange to have them and any other articles authorized by the Regulations, with which their Regiments are not already provided, ready for embarkation, with their respective Corps.

24. Commanding Officers will be held responsible for the distribution of their camp equipage, stores, ammunition, &c., dooley bearers and other followers, embarked on board the vessels allotted to them, so that the Troops on board each shall be, as far as possible, fully equipped and prepared to disembark and encamp independently. No alteration should, however, be made in the numbers allotted to each ship.

25. The senior Medical Officer on board each ship will be in Medical charge of all the Troops on board, to whatever Corps they may belong.

26. It is imperative that every train bringing Troops to Bombay should be despatched punctually at the hours mentioned in this programme.

27. The hours given for the despatch and arrival of trains are railway time.

The dates and places of embarkation of the whole of the Troops composing the Expedition are given below :—

M-I. R. A. Guns and Waggons, from Appollo Bunder on the 26th April.

Bombay Sappers and Miners, from Carnac Bunder, on the 26th April.

F-2 R. A. Guns and Wagons, from Apollo Bunder, on the 27th April.

31st Bengal Native Infantry, from Carnac Bunder, on the 27th April.

M-1 R. A. Horses and Drivers from the Dockyard Slip ; Gunners, Baggage, Harness and Followers, from the Apollo Bunder, on the 28th April.

13th Bengal Native Infantry, from the Carnac Bunder, on the 28th April.

F-R. A. Horses and Drivers from the Dockyard Slip ; Gunners, Baggage, Harness, and Followers, from the Apollo Bunder, on the 29th April.

2nd Regiment Ghoorkas, from the Carnac Bunder, on the 29th April.

Madras Sappers and Miners, with Madras Engineering Park, from the Carnac Bunder, on the 30th April.

26th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, from the Carnac Bunder, on the 30th April.

1st Bombay Lancers, Horses, Troopers, Ponies, and Grass Cutters, from the Dockyard Slip. Other Followers, Saddlery and Baggage from the Apollo Bunder, on the 30th April.

9th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Squadron, Horses, Troopers, Grass Cutters, and Ponies at the Dockyard Slip. Other Followers, Saddlery and Baggage at the Apollo Bunder, on the 1st May.

9th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, from the Apollo Basin, on the 1st May.

9th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd and 3rd Squadrons, Horses, Troopers, Grass Cutters, and Ponies at the Dockyard Slip. Other Followers, Saddlery, and Baggage, at the Apollo Bunder, on the 2nd May.

The interesting ceremony of delivering the prizes to the successful pupils of the three schools working in Bombay under the auspices of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association took place yesterday, in the fine bungalow of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Nepean Sea Road. Sir Richard Temple presided, and the prizes were presented by Miss Temple. An interesting report was read by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, giving an account of the formation and progress of the Association and its schools. The young lady whose name stands at the head of the prize list is Miss Jayeejee Darashah Reporter, who carried off the highest prize—namely, a scholarship of ten rupees per month. But as she gained the same prize during the last two years, she was awarded a gold neck-chain of the value of Rs. 100, the scholarship being allowed to pass to the girl next in order of merit. Our report of the proceedings will be published on Monday.

The appointment of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Professor, Elphinstone College, to act as Educational Inspector of the Central Division, will be welcomed as a fit recognition of the long and able service he has rendered in the several appointments through which he has graded, and the earnestness and interest which he has unremittingly thrown into the performance of his duties.

We are glad to hear, says the Lahore paper, "that there is a prospect of the Indus Valley Line being opened from Mooltan to Kotri by the first of June, although there is still a good deal of work to be done at the Lakki Pass. The Adamwahan bridge over the Sutlej will also be ready by the beginning of June. At present the temporary bridge answers all purposes of traffic, but the river is not to be trusted. The recent heavy rains brought down all the Punjab rivers in flood, and broke several of the boat bridges, and as there were unusually heavy snow-storms on the hills during the winter, it is only too probable that whether there is a heavy rainy season or not, the first snow-melting will be of uncommon force."

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—The discrimination, tact, and fairness shown by the authorities at head-quarters in the nomination of the regiments (native) chosen for the Indian contingent, is deserving of the highest praise as affording general satisfaction, without giving any cause for jealousies or heart-burning. It is devoutly to be hoped that the same spirit of fairness will guide the authorities in the further nominations of corps, should it be determined upon sending a second contingent from India. The 31st P. N. I., 13th N. I., and 2nd Goorkhas, fairly represent all the classes from which the Bengal Army is recruited, and thus will every class throughout Bengal and the Punjab feel an immense interest in the welfare of their representatives in the Indian contingent. Politically, this is a matter of the highest importance. The selection of the 13th Native Infantry at Agra, 31st Punjab Native Infantry at Cawnpore, and 2nd Goorkhas at Dehra, also proves that a very proper consideration has been shown towards the public finances in regard to incurring the least possible expense, and that there has been no partiality, favour or affection displayed towards individuals or regiments. It is in such consistency of conduct and such spirit of fairness that Government will always command the confidence and respect of the whole of the army.

The last four weekly reports from the North-West Provinces and Oudh show the following fluctuations in numbers on relief :—numbers on relief works, March 29th, 32,604 ; April 5th, 16,464 ; April 13th, 11,927 ; April 20th, 10,627. Increase during last week in numbers on works was in the districts of Agra, Muttra, and Rai Bareilly. Numbers in poor-houses, March 29th, 18,148 ; April 5th, 11,724 ; April 13th, 6,090 ; April 20th, 5,326.

There was an accident on the Fyzabad Railway last week which resulted, says a writer, "in the engine running goodness knows where, and some half dozen goods waggons being knocked into smithereens. No lives were lost, but the driver was much scalded."

Three sportsmen at Kulu had a very narrow escape the other day. They were out tahir shooting in the snows towards the Humpta Pass, with some thirty coolies, and while crossing a steepish slope of a hill, and the last man had barely cleared it, an avalanche swept across it. Had the avalanche fallen but two minutes sooner, the entire party must have perished.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, speaking at the College of Physicians in London, on female doctors, said that no difficulty existed in India to prevent native ladies being attended to by European physicians ; and he added that objections on the ground of sex were very seldom raised. But will medical men in India quite agree with Sir Joseph ? It is, at any rate, a common opinion that many native ladies die without benefit of doctors, simply because they are forbidden to see the rougher sex.

Mr. A. M. Bose, a young Hindoo, who went to America to study homœopathy, has just taken his M.D. degree at the New York Homœopathic College. The President of the College at the ceremony of conferring degrees congratulated him on the high position he had occupied at the examination. The Dean and the Professors of the College have also given him very good testimonials. Dr. Mohinymohun afterwards visited, amongst other places, Washington, and had an interview with the President, who showed him great kindness. The Baboo has now returned to Glasgow, where he takes his allopathic degree next June.

The *Pioneer*—A plea might be offered now for some of the soldiers in prison here under sentences inflicted by courts-martial. The men who are working out long terms of imprisonment for insubordinate language and behaviour to non-commissioned officers often deserve far more mercy than has been shown them. In many of our Indian jails, poor fellows may be found who are paying far too heavy a penalty for a word or a blow that was almost excusable. Might not jail officers be asked for one more of the returns they hate so,—a return showing the number of prisoners sentenced by courts-martial, the nature of their offences, and their claims to mercy, which in these days, when men are wanted, would be expedient as well as just ?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (says the *Spectator* of March 30) made a speech at a dinner given by the Metropolitan Board, of little interest in itself—though he remarked *en passant* that valour was sometimes the better part of discretion—but which terminated in a joke that may be of importance. The Metropolitan Board have brought in a Bill to secure possession of Cleopatra's Needle, and Sir Stafford asked if they had acquired it as a symbol that they had taken Egypt, just as old lawyers gave "seisin" of an estate by giving a bit of earth. "I wish to avail myself of the first opportunity to clear Her Majesty's Government, at all events, from the responsibility, in consequence of that transaction, of being supposed to have any designs upon Egypt." Sir Stafford Northcote is not in the habit of making clumsy jokes, and must have lugged in the obelisk by the head and shoulders, to give opportunity for the political remark.

The *Spectator* remarks—It would really appear as if the police were powerless against those who steal only jewels, and that the mere possession of them is an invitation to burglars. At a great wedding some months ago, the presents, chiefly jewels, were watched as rigorously as a condemned convict, and by gentlemen as well as police ; and now it appears that Lady Rosebery's jewels, having been mentioned in the papers, are regularly marked down. According to the *Times*, an attempt was made to carry them off from Petworth House, of all unlikely places, and very nearly succeeded. At dinner-time, as usual, two men entered her ladyship's dressing-room by a ladder, and would have carried off the jewels in safety, but that they were enclosed in a strong iron case, instead of being left on the table. The robbers could not break the case quickly, their figures were seen on the blind by a man-servant from the outside, who had the sense to ring the alarm bell, and they decamped without booty. No clue, however, has been obtained to their identity. These robberies must be committed by men of education, not suspected when they make inquiries, and acquainted with jewels, a subject on which the lower classes, as a rule, are absolutely ignorant. The soldiers in China sold great emeralds for shillings.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*—In the year 1870 the commissions of all existing British Major-Generals were antedated to March 6, 1868, to give them rank above Indian Local and Indian Staff Corps Major-Generals, who, it was found, were unfairly superseding them. This was done on the recommendation of a Royal Commission, and, with trifling variations as to antedates, the arrangement held good until the promotion of Colonel Thomas Ross, of the Imperial List, December 16, 1876, whose promotion was antedated to October 28, 1868. Thus the actual Major-Generals, from E. A. Whitmore to T. Ross were virtually senior to the eighteen or nineteen Indian Major-Generals, whose commissions were dated November and December, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. Now let us see how the vested rights of these British General officers (from Hart to Ross included) are protected. On the Retirement Warrant coming out in October last the whole of the Indian Major-Generals were promoted over their heads. Thus the process of supersession, so carefully guarded against in 1870, has only been postponed ; and not only this, when vacancies occur on the Indian Staff Corps List of Lieutenant-Generals we shall find Major-General T. A. Carey, whose commission as such, and those of many others, dates October 1, 1877, promoted Lieutenant-Generals over British officers who have held that rank since 1868. This was never intended by the framers of the Order of 1870. A simple remedy suggests itself in a separation at once of the Staff Corps and Imperial Lists and antedate of every British Major-General on promotion to October, 1, 1877. The matter may seem a trifling one to civilians, but it is not so to the officers concerned.

THE LICENCE TAX RIOTS AT SURAT.—MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY CLOSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 25.

This case which was postponed till Friday was unexpectedly resumed before the First Class Magistrate on Thursday, for what reason is unknown. The case was commenced in the morning in which the evidence of Mr. Nunoo Meya, the municipal secretary, Dr. Adey, and Mr. White was taken.

Mr. Nunoo Meeya said on solemn affirmation.—I am secretary to the Surat Municipality. I am a surveyor. I saw the Parukh Dispensary here after the riot of the 5th of this month. I saw a good deal of damage done to the building. I estimated the damages done to the building at about Rs. 270. I found the building in a very disordered condition, and pieces of bricks and panels of doors and panes of glass lying on the floor. About three carts load of brick bats were removed from the dispensary building on the 25th April.

Dr. Adey deposed—I am Civil Surgeon of Surat. I know Mr. Scannell and Mr. White. They have been under my treatment since the riot. Mr. Scannell has a wound on the back of the foot. The patient was in severe pain from that cut for some days. It was enough to interfere with Mr. Scannell's duties. Mr. White's wrist is sprained. He is still under my treatment. It will take about five or six months before he will be able to use his wrist properly. In the course of five or six weeks more he will be able to use it for ordinary purposes. The hurt in Mr. White's wrist must have been caused by a wrench or twist. The scar of the cut on Mr. White's face will remain as long as he lives.

Mr. White, examined, said—Among the hurts I have mentioned above, my wrist was severely strained, and it is still in pain and I cannot use it. A good many of the marks of the bruises have disappeared now, but some are yet to be seen. There is a mark of a cut on my face. It healed up only a day or two ago, but the mark is likely to remain permanently. I think it will be a month or so more before I shall be able to use my wrist properly. My wrist was hit by a stick and hence the sprain.

The following decision was then delivered by the Magistrate :—I, Cassinath Mahadeo Thatte, Magistrate, do hereby charge you [1] Doolub Fukira, [2] Alabax Jewabhai, [3] Hurgowun Lukhmidass, [4] Rama Heera, [5] Hurkison Keso, and [6] Chagun Gunputram as follows :—First, that you, on or about the 5th day of April, at Surat, were members of an unlawful assembly of which some member or members, in prosecution of the common object of the assembly, attempted to commit murder, viz. by attempting to cause the death of Mr. H. White, and that you thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 149, 511 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session. Secondly, that you caused hurt by such intention and under such circumstances, that if he or they by that act had caused death, he or they would have been guilty of murder. Thirdly, that you caused grievous hurt to a police servant in the discharge of his duty. Fourthly, that you caused grievous hurt to Mr. H. White, and that you thereby committed an offence under the same sections. Fifthly, that you committed mischief, having made preparations to cause hurt, by pulling down the railings and compound walls of the dispensery, and broke the venetians, doors, and windows of the said building. Sixthly, that you committed the offence of rioting. And I hereby direct that under the provisions of sections 4 of the Civil Procedure Code you be tried by the Court of Sessions on the aforesaid charge.

The accused are to be tried before the Session Court on the 27th inst.

BOMBAY.

The following is the programme of music is to be played by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens this afternoon :—

Quick March..	Mother take me home again..	J. H. Massy
Overture........	L'Italiane in Algieri	Rossini.
Waltzes	Harnthner Leider..................	Fahrbach.
Selection........	Scotch Medley..	Cavallim,
Quadrilles	The Uhlans............................	D. Godfrey.
Galop..............	Glorioso..............................	Helim Muller.

God save the Queen.

Fair.—A fair will be held this evening on the Esplanade, opposite Hornby Row, Fort, in connection with the Parsee *Aban* feast.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 20th inst., was 46 feet 9 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet and 6 tenths.

The Roonan Orphan Fund.—We are requested to acknowledge the receipt by Mr. Fraser Hore of Rs. 100, paid towards this fund by Mr. Moylan, and which has been put to the account at the National Bank.

A Refractory Seaman.—James Burn, a seaman of the British ship Respigdera, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

Leroy's Non-Conduction Composition.—Leroy's non-conduction composition for the prevention of radiation of heat from boilers, steam pipes, &c., is applicable to stationary, marine, and locomotive boilers, and a great saving in fuel is effected by its use. The composition is non-combustible, cannot ignite, and does not charr, lasting also as long as the boiler itself, thereby proving its great superiority over wood lagging. Should a leak occur it immediately shows itself through the composition which can be removed easily, the leak repaired, and the composition reapplied. Boiler houses are rendered comparatively cool, which is of course a great boon to those employed in them. The cost is moderate, and one ton will cover 160 plain superficial feet, the necessary thickness of two inches. The composition has been used in India ever since 1869, both for corrugated iron roofs and boilers. Among the boilers lately covered are those of the municipal pumping station at Worlee. The composition is patronised by H. M.'s Hon. Commissioners of Works, the Admiralty, and the principal civil and naval engineers. Certificates are in the possession of Messrs. C. E. Mitchell and Co., the agents for India, a few of the principal being from the following gentlemen :—Mr. A. Crawford, late Municipal Commissioner, Bombay ; Mr. R. Walton, C.E. ; Mr. J. Mackinlay, late Chief Engineer, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay ; Mr. R. Tickner, Superintending Engineer, Indus Flotilla ; Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata ; Mr. G. Beckwith, Chief Engineer s.s. Great Eastern ; and Mr. W. C. Rowe, Superintendent Municipal Workshops, Bombay, all of whom speak most highly of the composition as entirely fulfilling what it represents to be.

AN IMPORTANT FACT IN HINDOO CASTE HISTORY.

A correspondent writes—"Hindu gentlemen, afraid of going to England on the score of losing caste, will be delighted to hear that the Shunkeracharya himself, the Pope of the Hindus, has removed all restrictions that hitherto lay in the way of Hindus proceeding beyond the *kalapanee*. Although many have broken through the trammels of caste and paid no regard to the restrictions of custom in proceeding to England, yet they had all of them to remain under the ban of excommunication on their return ; but it is now a source of no small pleasure that Mr. Shripad Babajee Thakore, Assistant Collector, Tanna District, whom his travels to England had estranged from the whole of Brahmindom, has been recently admitted to his caste by the sanction and authority of the Shunkeracharya Swamee on his having satisfied the Swamee that nothing in his general conduct in England had been committed by him calculated to transgress the rules of the caste, and undergoing the usual penance."

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

A full programme of the selections from two favorite Operas, to be sung by this Company at the Grant Road Theatre to-night, will be found in another column. The performance is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

"BLACK BESS" AT THE CIRCUS.

Last night at the Circus a great novelty was introduced. The regular programme was gone through, in which Airec, Talbot Shields, Eugene, Johnston, Madame Leon, and the Japanese distinguished themselves in their respective specialties. The second part of the programme was occupied with a representation of Dick Turpin's "Ride to York," in which the whole strength of the company was displayed. Mr. Kingsley introduced his "Black Bess," and with her assistance the famous ride of the Highwayman was excellently represented. The horse is a marvel of training. The death scene was a wonderful piece of acting. The horse lay down and died almost as naturally as the original Black Bess must have collapsed after her gallop to York, and the manner in which it submitted to be carried about on men's shoulders was something to be remembered. We would suggest, however, that it was a great blunder in good taste to play the "Dead March in Saul" over the horse. Last night the Commander-in-Chief and a large number of soldiers were present, and when we consider that an Expedition is being fitted out from India for a European War, and that every soldier associates the Dead March with the most tragic part of a soldier's career, we cannot wonder that the most marked disapproval was manifested during the performance by the circus band of that melancholy air in a public equestrian performance. "Old Dog Tray" would have been much more suitable to the scene. After the programme had been gone through, prizes were distributed, and the winners had much to be thankful for. To-morrow there will be a grand performance—evening and afternoon—and prizes to the amount of Rs. 2,500 will be distributed. We need say no more, except that everybody should go to see Dick Turpin's Ride.

The Charm of Novelty.—Whatever may be said of the Charm of Novelty, it is only after a preparation has stood the test of extensive use for a number of years that one can accord to it unlimited confidence. For 77 years Messrs. Rowlands' Macassar Oil has been extensively used all over the world, and abundant testimony is forthcoming as to its thorough efficiency in increasing the growth of the hair and producing a beautiful glossy appearance. The genuine Macassar Oil has in the bottle a glass stopper, and on the wrapper the signature A. Rowland & Sons, in red ink. Buy only Rowlands' : sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeeper. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher & Co. Limited Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

THE RAJKOT HORSE SHOW.

Bombay Castle, 24th April.

Letter from the Political Agent, Kattywar, dated 23rd March, transmitting for information a report by Captain Mayne, with enclosures, on the show of stud-bred and other stock held at Rajkot on the 27th February, 1878.

Resolution.—His Excellency in Council regrets to observe that, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity and dearness of forage and grain in Kattywar owing to last season's insufficient rainfall, the number of animals exhibited has fallen off considerably compared with the year preceding. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that the stud-bred animals continue to maintain a marked superiority over the indigenous.

DISPUTE ABOUT SHIPBROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. Hart, Chief Judge, the case was heard, William Nicol and Co. *v.* J. C. Flynn, in which the plaintiffs, Messrs. Nicol and Co., of this city, sought to recover from the defendant, the master of the ship Hannibal, Rs. 900, being the amount of commission alleged to be due to them for work done and performed in regard to tendering that ship to Government, with a view to securing a charter for the transport of troops. Mr. Rimington appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Winter (Messrs. Prescot and Winter) represented the defendant. It appeared that on the 17th inst., the defendant went to Messrs. Nicol and Company's office, where he saw Mr. McIver and Mr. Macaulay, told them his ship was free, and asked them to tender for a Government charter, according to the terms of an advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of that date. He was informed that the usual commission would be charged of 2½ per cent. on the amount agreed to be paid by Government. A formal tender was prepared, all particulars being filled in by Mr. McIver with the exception of the amount to be asked, and was signed by Mr. Macaulay. On the question of the amount of freight, the defendant consulted Mr. McIver and was advised that as his ship had a space of about 9 feet between decks, he might probably ask a higher sum than would be allowed in cases of other sailing ships, say Rs. 10-8 or Rs. 11 per ton. The defendant filled in the blank that had been left in the tender, demanding Rs. 11 per ton, and then signed the tender himself, and it was sent in the same afternoon by Messrs. Nicol and Co. to the authorities appointed by Government to receive such tenders. On the following day, Messrs. Nicol and Co. were verbally informed that their tender had been accepted and communicated the intelligence to the defendant, but they subsequently heard that Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. had tendered for the same ship at the rate of Rs. 10 per ton, and that the vessel had been taken up at that lower rate. Some correspondence passed between Messrs. Nicol and Co. and Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., in the course of which the last named firm stated that they had received instructions direct from the owners of the Hannibal, and had tendered accordingly, not knowing at that time that Messrs. Nicol and Co. were at all concerned in the matter. The result was that Messrs. Nicol and Company claimed 2½ per cent. on the amount actually agreed to be paid for the vessel by Government, on the ground that they had done all it was necessary to do to obtain the charter, that it was not their fault that their tender had not been accepted, and that if the owners had chosen to employ another firm as brokers to interfere, that was a luxury for which they must pay. Mr. Rimington cited several cases and quoted numerous authorities to show that his clients were undoubtedly entitled to their commission, or to damages to the amount of the commission. Mr. Winter, for the defence, denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to any commission, as the transaction was not completed by them, and no benefit was derived from their action by the shipowners ; that the captain being the agent of the owner, the latter was justified in revoking his authority at any time before the completion of the transaction ; and that if there was any claim it was in damages, which damages must be proved. After a protracted hearing, His Honour announced that he would give his decision on Monday.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMER NAGOTNA AND THE MUCHWA RAMPURSAD.

A Marine Court, composed of Mr. W. Webb, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain J. R. Kellock, the Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co., assembled yesterday to enquire into the circumstances connected with the collision that took place on the 5th instant between the steamer Nagotna and the *muchwa* Rampursad, while off Jaigur, causing the loss of two lives and the sinking of the latter craft.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government.

Mr. Walker [of Messrs. Chalk and Walker] appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the captain and owners of the Nagotna, and Mr. Manockshaw Jehangirsha, pleader, appeared on behalf of the owner of the muchwa Rampursad.

Cassumbhoy Ebrahim deposed—I am master of the steamer Nagotna. I hold a certificate of competency granted by the Government of Bombay in 1872. The steamer's tonnage is 162. We were coming from Goa to Bombay. We had three lights—one at the masthead and two side lights. After leaving Jaigur, I gave charge to the chief mate who was keeping watch on the bridge. I was abaft the bridge or behind the funnel. There was one watchman forward on the look-out and there was another calasee with the mate on the bridge. I heard the mate sing out to the helmsman, *jumna jao*, or part the helm. Immediately after this I heard the mate call out hard aport. I then ran up to the mate, and I then saw the boat, on the port bow of the steamer, about 200 feet distant from us ; she was coming direct towards the steamer. I stopped the engines, and sang out to the muchwa to go to the right, as she was steering direct into us. I saw no one on board and heard no reply to my shout. It was dark. The muchwa did not alter her course. My vessel went off to the right, and the muchwa ran into our port side. She struck the steamer in front of the paddle box. I saw no light on board the muchwa. I could not see any body on board because of her sail. I heard the men on board singing out after she drifted astern of us. I heard the people shouting from the muchwa that water was coming in fast and that they were sinking. I lowered two boats and we picked up fourteen persons. The starboard boat picked up some people, the other boat did not pick up any one. He cruised about for an hour. A woman and child were said to be missing. When I was told of this I sent the boat again to search, but did not find any one. The collision took place at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant. I saw the muchwa full of water about five minutes after the collision ; she filled rapidly and lay over on her side. We got under weigh again at 3 o'clock, and reached Bombay at 7 o'clock the same evening.

Examined by Mr. Manockshaw.—A minute elapsed between the time I ordered the engine to be stopped and the time the collision occurred. I did not order the engine to be reversed. When I first sighted the muchwa she was on the left side of the steamer. I saw that the muchwa was carrying full sail and going directly south. There was no light on board the muchwa.

Mahomed Budroo, the mate, and Ghella Boodia, the look-out man on board the Nagotna, previous to the collision, and two calasees were examined, and their statements corroborated that of the captain's in material points. The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next for further enquiry.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH INDIAN LINE.

(*Madras Times.*)

The following are the particulars of the collision on the South Indian Railway line, to which brief allusion was made in yesterday's paper. The mail train of Tuesday morning from Porto Novo broke down at Vellapuram, 98¼ miles from the Madras station, the engine having become disabled, and the goods train which left Porto Novo after the mail train was directed to proceed as fast as possible and render assistance. On reaching the Villapuram station, it would appear that the driver of the goods train, on account of the speed at which he was going and the heavy load behind him, was unable to pull up at the siding, and consequently his engine ran into the brake van next to the engine of the mail train on the main line. The collision resulted in the brake van being smashed, two carriages being greatly knocked about, and four waggons of the goods being considerably damaged. The engines of both trains got off the line, and that of the goods train ran down the embankment. The mail train, which ought to have arrived at Madras at 4-45 p. m. on Tuesday, did not come in till 5-45 a. m. yesterday. The passengers of the mail train were allowed the free use of the railway telegraph line to communicate with their friends, and a special train left Madras with the officials of the railway company to the scene of the accident shortly after it occurred.

(From a Passenger.)

Villapuram, 23rd April, 11-15 a. m.

As I telegraphed to you just now, there has been a serious railway collision at this station. The particulars, as far as they came under my observation, are as follows :—The down mail train from Porto Novo to Madras, after a vexatious and unnecessary delay of about 1½ hours at Panrutte [where the engine, to all appearances a new one—required a little doctoring,] reached Villapuram at 11-5 a. m., and here we were told [not by the station master, but by the platform loungers] that we were to remain here for about two hours, as the engine was disabled and could not proceed any further, and that a fresh engine was telegraphed for from Cuddalore to take us on to Madras. The down mail train was then in the siding, *i. e.*, while all the carriages were on the rails, near the station, the engine was just at the union of the two lines.

Ten minutes before our train reached Villpuram, a telegram was, I am told, despatched by the station master of that station to the station master of Vickravonti ; that the line was clear, though knowing full-well that the line was not clear, and that the goods train had left Vickravonti, yet the station master took no precaution to send out men with danger signals, on both sides—especially as he knew that a special, as also a goods train, was due. At 11-12 a.m. we saw the goods train coming in from Vickravonti, at a speedy rate ; but the driver was perfectly unaware that the line was blocked. When about 30 yards from the scene of the accident the danger flag was put up by the pointsman, but then it was too late to stop the train—he and his assistant [a European lad] used every effort to stop it, but failed. The consequence was a collision—two engines, three trucks and a guard's van were smashed ; the rails were torn up, and traffic stopped. Scarcely a minute after the accident, Mr. Beeston, the District Railway Engineer, came to the station, and it is owing to his industry, that efforts were made to clear the line ; but I am afraid it will take more than one day to do it. The passengers were, thank God, not killed—many had bruises and cuts (I myself have a gash on my right cheek), and some lost their provision. No attempt was made to attend to the wants of the passengers ; they were left to shift for themselves ; only the favoured few friends of the station master were provided for at the station office (which was converted into a temporary cutcherry and refreshment room for the favoured few abovementioned, and a bare bodied police inspector). I have been travelling on the South Indian Railway, for the last three days from Tuticorin, and all along the way I was struck with the perfunctory manner in which guards and station masters discharged their duties. The passengers were left unattended to, and every opportunity given for cheating the company. The tickets are never examined, and there is no check whatever.

Says *The Times*' China correspondent :—"The profusion of ice in Shanghai suggested one fraud essentially Chinese that I cannot help quoting it. Attracted by an unusual spluttering after putting coals on the fire a gentleman was led to examine one of the lumps, and found it was ice carefully blackleaded !"

THE NEW PRESS LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR."

Sir,—A letter which I shall append here, was published for me some days ago by the *Daily News*, and I venture to submit it to my friends in India, if you will kindly republish it, as a frank, open and unflinching means of meeting the new, and, as I believe, most dangerous proposals of the Viceregal Council.

I also sent copies of the letter in manuscript to Lord Salisbury, Sir Geo. Balfour, General Cavenagh, Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Whitewell, Mr. Bright, and other members of the House of Commons. I could do so freely, because I took care to make it clear that I am no-body's agent, and that I expressed merely my own view. If my opinion has any weight with the editors of the vernacular papers, and some of them I know are my friends, I would counsel extreme caution, but extreme firmness. I would not in their place write an ill-considered word, or a word that in England would be deemed disloyal. I would simply, modestly, and in such words as India never fails to find in a just cause, appeal to the honor of the free life of England, in favor of the great safe-guard of England's liberties, a free Press. Let the Government try some one paper by law ; the law surely can reach treason. Do not let them put down any paper on the mere opinion of a district officer.

The following is my letter to the *Daily News* :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

There cannot be a doubt that the new law enacted in India with respect to the Vernacular Press, is one of the most serious steps taken by any Indian Government since the mutiny. That it will be allowed to pass unquestioned in the House of Commons seems impossible. Yet when the Governor-General and his Council say that the step is absolutely necessary to the safety of the Empire, it would be at least precipitate to veto, without inquiry, even the extraordinary powers demanded. For my own part I firmly believe that if district officers are empowered to deal with the Press according to the terms of this law they will disintegrate the Empire. I have known very fair criticism termed disaffection, and if an officer is to be the judge in his own case, it would be difficult to say what absurdity might not be perpetrated. India has, however, a great hope in the House of Commons. If the House would appoint a small Committee of gentlemen known to India, and resolve that when any journal is suppressed the reasons for the suppression, and a full file of the paper for, say, a year, shall be forwarded to the Committee, by whom also the editor's own defence would be received, the law would answer all the objects sought for by the Governor-General in Council, and the chances of the newly-enacted power being abused would be small. An officer, who would brave both the Council in India and the Council at Westminster, would be chary in braving the House of Commons, unless he was thoroughly satisfied of the strength of his position on purely public grounds. This would preserve us from the dishonor of striking at an infant Press among a people who are craving for knowledge and whose craving it is our interest, as well as our duty, to foster and encourage. I am not saying one word against Lord Lytton, whose motives appear to be honorable ; but I am sure that the law in any case, if allowed to stand, will need some other check than that of the Governor-General's Council.—Yours, &c., JAMES ROUTLEDGE.

London, 29th March, 1878.

THE POLITICAL ADVENTURES OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

(*Fortnightly Review for April.*)

I.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

In literature, Lord Beaconsfield has been essentially a Jewish apologist ; Josephus and the false Aristobulus simply anticipated his method, or rather he applied theirs with a difference. They set themselves to prove to an indifferent and laughing Gentile world that the philosophy and morals of the Greek and Roman poets and sages were derived from the Hebrew Scriptures ; and perpetrated not a few forgeries to make good their point. Lord Beaconsfield has with more boldness claimed as of Jewish race nearly all the most distinguished men of science and art, of thought and action, whom modern Europe has produced, and in doing so has been genealogically a rather credulous Apella. He has pleaded the cause of his race and original faith with one great advantage. He has done so as an ostensible convert to Christianity. But he is essentially, if we may use a distinction as old as the religion itself, a Hebrew and not a Gentile Christian. His view of the religion is perhaps rather peculiar in our day, whatever it may have been two thousand years ago. He apparently regards it as a kind of second part or continuation of Judaism, bearing the same sort of relation to it of affiliation and of inferiority as that which the second part of Faust sustains to the first ; or which Paradise Regained has to Paradise Lost. The work is genuine ; it is, perhaps, a necessary supplement to its predecessor and recompletion of it, but showing signs of the old age and the declining powers of the race from whose religious genius it has sprung. Of course, Lord Beaconsfield does not say as much as this. He does not even insinuate it. Nevertheless, an impression such as that we have conveyed is distinctly produced. If we may trust statements commonly made, Lord Beaconsfield owes in the main to accident his opportunity of pleading, in the character of a professor of the second part of the Jewish religion, on behalf of the social and personal claims and the civil rights of those of his race who accept only the first. Through a personal quarrel Isaac Disraeli broke off relations with the synagogue without entering into any relations with the Church. It is said that the Church of England is indebted to the good nature of that heathen money-changer and verse-maker, Samuel Rogers, for the presence of Lord Beaconsfield among its faithful sons. Rogers did not kidnap the young Benjamin Disraeli as the young Mortara was kidnapped. He was not consumed by any zeal for souls. Thinking it hard that an empty form should stand in the way of a clever boy's prospects, Rogers it is said, we do not know with what truth, took him off to St. Andrew's Church, Holborn. There it is certain that on 31st of July, 1817, Benjamin Disraeli, "said to be about twelve years of age," as the baptismal register records, was made perhaps as much of a Christian as he ever became. Whatever the instrumentality employed, Benjamin Disraeli became a member of the Church of England in the year 1817, and as such entered upon all the privileges, civil and political, which were still denied not only to Jews and unbelievers but to Papists and dissenters.

The discipline of a private academy, and, it is said, of a solicitor's office, were substituted in his case for that of the public school and the university. Whatever the loss to him may have been morally and socially, Lord Beaconsfield has never been deficient in those intellectual attainments which it is common to connect with university training—too exclusively, as the names of Mill and Grote have sufficiently shown even to a British House of Commons. It is perhaps to be regretted that what seems a premature manishness should have thrust young Disraeli into the world of action and of authorship, when he would have been more naturally and profitably under the discipline of pupilage and spurred by the emulation and friendships of college life. A certain self-enclosure and isolation to which he has been prone through life might have been in some degree combated, if Lord Beaconsfield had ever been a boy among boys or a young man among young men. Silence and the concentrated self-absorption, which save at rare moments have marked him in Parliament and in general society, might have given way if more genial influences in early manhood had followed upon the unhappy experience to which his race and religion subjected his childhood. It would probably be a mistake to read the more remarkable of his earlier novels, Vivian Grey and Contarini Fleming, as directly and designedly autobiographic. If the author had been consciously drawing his own portrait in either, the lineaments would almost certainly have been more pleasing. The tone of mockery and burlesque with which the young heroes comment on their own proceedings would have been spared. It is quite obvious that the author of Vivian Grey and Contarini Fleming regards those young gentlemen as very often a pair of intolerably conceited and unamiable jackanapes, who would have been the better for a chastening. Unconsciously, however, the ideas over which the author's mind was brooding, ideas springing out of his own position in society and his relations to life, constantly appear. A very young writer who has had very little experience of mankind and the world, describes himself without knowing it because he has nothing else to describe. Vivian Grey's lament : "If I were the son of a millionaire or a noble, I might have all. Curse on my lot ! that the want of a few rascal counters, the possession of a little rascal blood, should mar my fortune," is very likely, with the patriotic change of a single word, to have been on the lips of the younger Disraeli. In the preface to Contarini Fleming, again, the author sets forth one of the aims which he had in writing. He "endeavoured," he says, "to conceive a character whose position in life should be at variance and, as it were, in constant conflict with his temperament . . . . The combination that connected in one being Scandinavia and the South, and made the image of a distant and most romantic city continually act upon a nervous temperament surrounded by the snows and forests of the north, though novel, it is believed, in literature, was by no means an impossible or even an improbable one." If we substitute the mist and rain of England for the snows and forests of Scandinavia, and conceive the image of Jerusalem as well as that of Venice constantly present to the mind of the exile, we have a combination not only possible in literature but actual in the author's own experience. Contarini Fleming grew out of a pilgrimage to the East and to Jerusalem, which took in Spain and Venice and all the ancestral lands through which the author's race and house had passed during the long wanderings of their exile. The feeling which animates the passage we have quoted from the preface of Contarini Fleming, finds constant expression all through the work. There is very likely no conscious personal identification of the author and the hero ; but the pervading sentiment is for that all the deeper. "Some exemption," Contarini hopes, "from the sectarian prejudices which embitter life may be surely expected from one who, by a curious combination of circumstances, finds himself without country, without kindred, and without friends. Wherever I moved I looked around me and beheld a race different from myself. There was no sympathy between my frame and the rigid climate whither I had been brought to live." "Their blue eyes, their flaxen hair and their white visages claimed no kith and kindred with my Venetian countenance." Again, Contarini declaims against "the vast quantity of dull, lowering, entangling ties that formed the great domestic mesh, and bound me to a country which I detested, covered me with a climate which killed me, surrounded me with manners with which I could not sympathize." In Vivian Grey and Contarini Fleming the two barriers which stood in the way of political ambition are presented separately. In a plutocratic aristocracy a poor plebian laments his possession of rascal blood, or blood more damaging than that of rascaldom, and his lack of rascal counters. In Scandinavia the hero meets the obstacle of foreign race and uncongenial temperament. The foreign adventurers who have been able to overcome difficulties such as these are the object of Contarini Fleming's most constant and earnest admiration. Alberoni and Ripperda are statesmen for whom something like enthusiasm is expressed. Lord Beaconsfield has been more lucky or more dexterous than either of those political fortune-hunters, between the latter of whom and himself there is a certain resemblance, especially in the theological speculations with which they have amused their leisure.

A character and a mind formed in the domestic and social circumstances out of which the stories of Vivian Grey and Contarini Fleming naturally came, and which they expressed with a faithfulness all the greater for being undesigned, needed above all others the discipline of an English home, and would have been the better for the equal companionship of the public school and the university. By no one of these roots was Lord Beaconsfield fixed in British soil. He may be compared rather to one of those air-plants which draw their nourishment and take their colour from the atmosphere which surrounds them, and in which they float, but which lay no hold of the solid earth. Vivian Grey and Contarini Fleming were written at some interval of time, the former appearing in 1826, the latter in 1831. There is, however, a certain natural connection between the two in the unwitting disclosure of their author's purpose and character which they contain. They reveal to us the aims and feelings with which their author entered upon the political career which we propose to review, and of which they are the preface. It is impossible to understand Lord Beaconsfield without them. It may not be possible quite to understand him with them. But neither the books nor the man can be comprehended or judged with due indulgence apart from each other. To the same literary period belong The Young Duke, Alroy, and The Revolutionary Epic. All these works seem to have been produced not because the writer was full of some theme or conception which claimed expression, but because he was a candidate for personal distinction, and was resolved to obtain it by one means or another. The Revolutionary Epic is suggested by the reflection that Homer having produced the heroic epic, and Virgil the political epic, Dante the national epic, and Milton the religious epic, for Disraeli the Younger there remained the revolutionary epic. In the event of the public failing to recognise, and to be quick about it, the poetic heir of Homer, Virgil, Dante, and Milton, the inspired poet pledged himself "without a pang to hurl his Lyre to Limbo," both of which words begin most fortunately and expressively with L. He had no desire to sing to a world which was as the deaf adder to the charmer. Repeating a remark which he had formerly put into the mouths of Vivian Grey and Contarini Fleming, "I am not," he says, "one of those who find consolation for the neglect of my contemporaries in the imaginary plaudits of a more sympathetic posterity." With Lord Beaconsfield it is all a question of applause. The title-page of the Revolutionary Epic sets forth in monumental style that it is "the work of Disraeli the Younger, author of the Psychological Romance," a species of composition of which Disraeli the Younger seems to have supposed that he was the inventor in Contarini Fleming. In that work he had set forth a doctrine of poetical expression which seems afterwards to have commended itself to Mr. Carlyle. Lord Beaconsfield holds, or then held, that the metrical form of poetry is due to the fact that it was at first composed to be sung to the lyre, and that the artifices of diction and the barbaric clash of rhyme are ill adapted to an age in which reading has taken the place of recitation.

The Wonderful tale of Alroy, which, however, does not want its artifices of diction, and its occasional clash of rhyme, was composed in its more impassioned portions on this principle Disraeli the younger was essentially an inventor and projector in literature. The craving for fame prompted one extravagant design after another. Expressed in the plainest terms, and urged with a reiteration which even the author's liveliness does not always rescue from tediousness in his early writings, Vivian Grey and Contarini Fleming have no other aim in life than to be notorious and powerful, chiefly by duping or terrifying others. Contarini had a deep conviction that life would be intolerable unless he were the greatest of men. The desire of distinction and of astounding action raged in his infantile soul. Nor does he care to win by fair means. His description of a schoolboy fight and of his demeanour in it is prophetic of the spirit in which the writer's political gladiatorship has been conducted. It is the author of the Letters of Runnymede and the assailant of Sir Robert Peel who writes of this schoolboy struggle : "I would not have waited for their silly rules of mock-combat, but have destroyed him in his prostration." A similar indifference to the rules of the ring and to fair hitting has frequently been observable in Lord Beaconsfield's political encounters. Fame is essential to Contarini, though not posthumous fame. Whether it is to be won as a brigand or as a warrior, as a prime minister or as a revolutionary leader, as a diplomatist or as a conspirator, is a matter of only secondary moment. That may be as time and chance shall determine. The great thing is to wield authority conspicuously and magnificently, to be feared and to be envied. That this power is to be used for the good of others never for one moment occurs to the heroes of Lord Beaconsfield's early novels. It may be said that he is simply describing the wild notions and dreams with which the brains of boys swarm, while they are still in the merely predatory and animal stage which precedes the civilised and human one, in the development of individual character as well as of nature and society. We are quite ready to make such allowance as this consideration requires. But Lord Beaconsfield's heroes never pass into a further stage. There is no sign that he recognises one. It is quite easy to see the explanation of this shortcoming. The bonds of country and of class have from the very nature of the case scarcely existed for Lord Beaconsfield. The non-personal elements which bind most men by a thousand ties to the community of which they are members, and to the lesser communities, local or of organized sentiment and opinion, into which every nation is divided, have been for him as it they were not. The circumstances of his birth, the legislation and social temper of the country to which his ancestry transferred themselves a century and a quarter since, the inherited qualities of a race whose habits of mind and character have been formed by nearly two thousand years of persecution and social slight, have hindered Lord Beaconsfield from cultivating that subordination of mere personal greed, whether of fame, or wealth, or power, to the well-being of a sect, a party, a class, a nation, without which a genuine community is impossible. In this moral banishment the social and even human element in man is suppressed, or grows up but feebly from its root in what is individual, self-seeking and animal. The one apparent exception in Lord Beaconsfields case is, when properly viewed, simply an illustration of the general rule. He has been true to the Jewish people who are really his country and church. He has quited them in semblance, but in so doing he has helped them, to plead for them the more effectually. For the rest a certain fidelity, as of a Swiss mercenary to the chief or party in whose service he has enlisted, belongs to him conspicuously.

It is scarcely Lord Beaconsfield's fault, all things considered, that his career has not been in its main features that of an English statesman, but rather that of a foreign political adventurer. An unfair standard is applied to it when it is judged by the tests by which we try politicians of English blood and training. The Philippe Daims, the Alberonis, the Ripperdas of countries and times different and remote from our own, are the politicians with whom at least during a great part of his public life he may most naturally and fairly be compared. Among political adventurers admitting the lawfulness of the calling, he holds an intellectually conspicuous, and even by comparison a morally respectable place. The hatred of the Whig oligarchy which runs through the Letters of Runnymede, and which has inspired many a gibe and scoff from Lord Beaconsfield's lips and pen during half a century, is probably as genuine a sentiment as either he or any one else has ever entertained. It springs from the same root as his admiration of Bolingbroke. A personal rule, the monarchy of a patriot king holding himself above the strife of party, and therefore beyond its control, gives the adventurer and the favourite opportunities which it is not easy to find under any other system. It opens doors which an oligarchy, Venetian or Whig, tries to keep closed. Lord Beaconsfield has not only defended Bolingbroke's doctrines in his Letters to a Noble and Learned Lord in Vindication of the English Constitution, and elsewhere, but he has striven in her years to give effect to them. He has done so, it is true, by the instrumentality of that very system of government by party, which in his more candid moments he decries, and of that aristocratic class for which he every now and then intimates a sort of good-natured contempt. Circumstances made Lord Beaconsfield a political soldier of fortune. In the reign of Queen Anne he would probably have been the pamphleteer of a faction. Under George III. he would have been the dependant and parliamentary spokesmen of a great noble, as Barre was of Lord Shelburne, whom Lord Beaconsfield admires only less than he admires Bolingbroke, and in part for the same reasons. Under the reign of Queen Victoria he has passed through both these embryo stages, as is the law with fully developed animals. He has been the pamphleteer of a party, and the parliamentary spokesman of aristocratic chiefs. He was the Barre of Lord George Bentinck and of Lord Derby. But he has brought the art of political adventure to a higher point than it has reached in England since the full development of parliamentary institutions. Probably two things were needed for this perfect and final success. The formation under the personal and hereditary influences which we have endeavoured to trace of a typical adventurer was one of these conditions. The reign of a female sovereign was the other. It was Queen Anne who made Bolingbroke possible. Queen Victoria has been as essential to Lord Beaconsfield. The faint parody of Bolingbroke's career and doctrine which Lord Beaconsfield has been able to exhibit has required a state of things resembling, though but distantly, that which prevailed under the latest preceding Queen Regnant.

(*To be continued.*)

An old coloured preacher was lecturing a youth of his fold about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Bible plainly said, "there is a time to dance." "Yes, dark am a time to dance," said the dark divine, "and dat's when a boy gits a whippin' for gwine to a ball."

A Correspondent, writing from Sylhet, says : "On the night of the 8th instant we had a severe fall of hail, the like of which has never been seen or I fancy heard of here, even by the 'oldest inhabitant' in these parts. I had gone to bed at about 10-30, when I was suddenly startled by what I thought stones falling on the roof. Thinking this rather extraordinary (stones not being very plentiful about here) I went out to see what was up. I found that what I fancied were stones was hail, or rather large lumps of ice falling pretty thick. I gathered eleven of them from the verandah and weighed them ; they scaled eight pounds. The shower lasted half an hour, after which we had a very stiff gale of wind. In the morning I found that one of the stones had gone right through a coolie line and very severely wounded a coolie on the arm, making a hole in which you might put your thumb, and narrowly escaping facturing the bone. One also went through my cook house, which my khansama said he was sure weighed two seers, and which, after being kept nine hours in a blanket, was found to weigh ⅞ of a pound."

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18, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.,

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TEA SETS, in silver, 4 pieces „ £30 „ £100

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AND

Warrants of Appointment were given during the reigns of GEORGE III., GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., and QUEEN VICTORIA, as Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Watchmakers.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF WINDOW GLASSES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Bunder on account and at the risk of Allybhoy Noorbhoy, ex Duke of Edinburgh.

A N / 204 / K C — 130 cases IV. quality each 100 feet.

8 by 10	9 by 11	10 by 12	12 by 14
30	15	65	20 cases.

112 cases IV. quality each 100 feet.

12 by 14	12 by 16	12 by 20	14 by 16	14 by 18
35	15	3	10	15
14 by 20	16 by 18	16 by 20	16 by 22	18 by 22
5	5	15	4	5

20 cases IV. quality each 100 feet.

24 by 20	28 by 22	30 by 24
10	5	5

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, &c., in tent, near the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in tent, near the Apollo Bunder, the handsome household furniture, the property of L. A. WATKINS, Esq., the same comprises rich start-cut glassware, handsome dinner and break fast services, best plated ice pitcher, cruet and pickle frames, dish covers, tea service, spoons and foks, waters, table candlesticks, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, camp, card, writing washing, and dressing tables, conversation and half backed couches, drawing room, dining room, arm easy, and rocking chairs, side board, whatnots, teapoys, hat stand, chest of drawers gown press campcot, pictures, flower-vases table ornaments, child's perambulater, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.
Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
12 cases T. red garments.
5 „ „ chintz.
4 „ white lappets.
5 „ T. red lappets.

An invoice of platedware consisting of 6, 9, 10 and 11 inch table candlesticks, chamber and piano candlesticks, triple stand, cruet egg, pickle and liquor frames, jam pots, waiters butter cooler, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in glass, shades, &c.
On account of the concerned.
A few cases of stones consisting of table salt, cocoa and milk, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, cheddar cheese, French plums, Leman's biscuits, ozokerit candles, eau de cologne, &c.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainwares.
On MONDAY next, the 29th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on the top floor, a quantity of household furniture of a gentleman no longer requiring.

SALE OF HARD SPELTER.

On TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Aution at their rooms, by order of Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Sewdass Purshotum, ex Str. Naples:—
H 25 tons hard spelter.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, porcelain, glass and plated ware, a cottage piano by John Broadwood & Sons, in Meadow Street, above the shop of Nancy Khairaz.
On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.
Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany cottage Pianoforte, &c., in Meadow Street, Fort, above the shop of Nency Khyraz.
On TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the house, occupied by Nency Khyraz, in Meadow Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of J. Morris, Esq., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, bread basket, spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, card, dressing, side, and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, Madras pattern sideboard, cheffonier, teapoy, iron bedstead, almyra with plate glass, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, a eight day clock, strikes half hours, gilt console table with pier glass, pictures, flower vases, carpets, glass chandelier bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.
Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND BEER.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st May, sale commencing at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a few cases of superior wines comprising curacio, maraschino, citronelle liquors barsac, sauterne, hautsauterne, cider, about 100 cases Bass's India Pale Ale in quarts, bottled by M. B. Foster and Sons.
About 100 dozen Smith, Iniossei & Co.'s sherry in excellent condition.
Sample bottles may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

MESS PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st May, at the Officers' Mess House in Marine Lines, the whole of the handsome blackwood mess furniture, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of the Officers' Mess, H. M.'s 9th Regt, N. I., leaving the station.
Full particulars will shortly appear.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 4th May, sale commencing at 3 p. m., the undermentioned valuable articles of presents to friends at home, the property of a gentleman who has left Bombay, comprising silver plates, salvers, muffineers and flower holders of the celebrated Cutch and Cashmere workmanship, Trichinopoly gold and silver bracelets, necklaces, lockets and brooches, Delhi made silver necklaces, bracelets and bangles, gold and silk embroidered table and chair covers, Dacca dress, Manilla, China and Japanese silk, satin dresses, Rampore chudders, rich Cashmere shawls, China silk cloak and shawl, Cashmere and Cabul dressing gowns, red chudders, China chessmen, &c. Catalogues will be published, and the goods will be on view a week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE.

A few barrels Sinclair's Fresh Belfast hams and bacons in canvas.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
On account and risk of the first purchaser, Jamsetjee Dorabjee.
15 cases white shirtings.
30 do. „ mulls.
1 do. „ jacconets.
10 Bottles Kill the Crow.
55 do. sparkling Champagne.
86 Pints Claret (Palmer.)

AT 1 P. M.

An English built brougham with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 grey Arab horse.
1 English built dog-cart.
1 Baba poney with saddle complete.
One English built buggy by "Kesterton."
One Grey Arab horse very quiet, carries a lady.
One Grey Persian saddle horse 14-1½.
One chesnut gulf Arab goes well in saddle and harness.
One light dog-cart in good condtion.
One bay Arab poney.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., at No. 20, Albion Place, Byculla.
On MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, &c., the property of J. F. Crisp, Esq., the same comprises rich thin steam glassware, handsome dinner service, best plated ware such as candle sticks, toast-rack, butter-pot, a mahogany case containing spoons and forks for 12 persons, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as dining table for 12 persons, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, clothes, and gown presses, wardrobe, large and small Bengal cots, washing and dressing tables, whatnots, teapoys, dressing and cheval glasses, dining room, arm and without arm chairs, gown stands, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c
Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany square piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a lot of valuable medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriage, horse, books, plants, &c., the property of Dr. W. F Knapp, the same comprises rich thin-stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 2 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg stands, epergne, waiter, biscuit box, toast rack, ice pitcher, claret jug, best electro-plated jilly spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Madras pattern dining-room, arm and without arm chairs, circular, pier, oblong, folding, writing and sofa tables, easy, low, folding and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, tête-a-tête couches, centre ottoman, a rosewood grand square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, a fish tank, a double light hanging lamp, flower vases, figures, pictures, Madras pattern four-posts bedstead, iron cots, almirah with plate glass door, clothes presses, washing and dressing tables, dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built four-seated open carriage, by Rogers.
1 Bay Australian horse,
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome house-hold furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Avel and Smith, a sewing machine, by How, &c., &c., at 31, Berkley Place, Byculla.
On FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, a four-seated open carriage, a glass fronted miniature Brougham, a Bay and Grey Arab horse, &c., &c., at the Old Secretariat, Fort.
On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated and porcelain ware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of Charles Lake, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome walnutwood and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a mahogany square piano by "Messrs. Soundy and Co.," an English built four seated open carriage with a pair of grey Arab horses, a handsome glass fronted miniature brougham with a chesnut Australian horse, sets of plated, mounted double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 102, Malabar Hill.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome walnutwood and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, horses, carriages, plants, &c., the property of A. Johnstone, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLIOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES, BY THE BEST ARTIST.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., on account and at the risk of the concerned, to sell off without reserve, an invoice of Oil Paintings and Oleographs just landed per S. S. Thibet. Subjects are—Baby in Trouble in ornamental gilt frames, Sly Glances, Please a Penny, Red Riding Hood, Park, the First Cigar, in a Fix, Sheep Ford, Grape Gatherers, Frozen River, a Glass of the best Cinderella, Eastern Morning, Rustic Beauty, Anglora Frying Pans, New Year's Morning, Christmas Eve, Interrupted Duet, Highland Cattle, Fisherman's Family, Bagatelle, English Coast, very superior chromos in assorted maple and gilt frames, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, coloured lithographs, plain and black ground heads, and various chromos.
The property is now on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IRON CHIMNEY.

On THURSDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction at the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Chinchpoogly, one iron chimney, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. B Kolajee and Company and Mr. Arjoon Nursey.
25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1878.

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PARIS.

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(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*
Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.
Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. WINTHORPE, a large consignment of SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BELTING from 1 inch to 6 inches. Apply to Messrs. ROWLAND and Co., No 25, Meadow Street, Fort.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to

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TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

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Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.
Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.
The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—
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„ SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
„ P. DORABJEE.
„ D. HORMUSJEE
„ GOPALROW VISHWANATH.
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Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned at Lanowli and to Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Kalbadewi Road, Bombay.
Telegrams will be attended to.

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Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
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Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

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